# The Bombay Gazette.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| —— including postage | ,, 72 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. |

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ......... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ......... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

**THE** British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Baxter, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 30th March, at noon.

| | March. | | April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 30 | Leave Galle | 6 |
| ,, Carwar | 31 | ,, Negapatam | 9 |
| | April | ,, Madras | 12 |
| ,, Mangalore | 1 | ,, Coconada | 14 |
| ,, Cannanore | 2 | ,, Vizagapatam | 15 |
| ,, Calicut | 2 | ,, Bimlipatam | 15 |
| ,, Beypore | 2 | ,, Gopalpore | 16 |
| ,, Cochin | 3 | ,, False Point | 17 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 4 | Arrive Calcutta | 18 |
| ,, Colombo | 5 | | |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

**THE** British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

| UP. | Mar. | Mar. | DOWN. | Mar. | Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 8 & | 22 | Leave Bussorah | 26 & | 9 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 12 | 26 | ,, Fao | 26 | 9 |
| ,, Guadur | 13 | 27 | ,, Bushire | 28 | 11 |
| ,, Muscat | 16 | 30 | ,, Linga | 30 | 13 |
| | | April | | April. | |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 18 | 1 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 1 | 15 |
| ,, Linga | 19 | 2 | ,, Muscat | 3 | 17 |
| ,, Bushire | 22 | 5 | ,, Guadur | 5 | 19 |
| ,, Fao | 23 | 6 | ,, Kurrachee | 7 | 21 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 24 | 7 | Arrive Bombay | 10 | 24 |

The steam-ship "Comorin," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

**THE** British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

**STEAM FERRY** (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

| Fares from Broach. | To Gogo. | To Bhownuggur. |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 5 0 | Rs. 7 0 |
| Second Class | ,, 3 8 | ,, 4 0 |
| Deck | ,, 1 8 | ,, 2 0 |
| Horses | ,, 4 0 | ,, 5 0 |
| Carriages | ,, 4 0 | ,, 6 0 |

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,
or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

**THE** well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hurnee.<br>Unjunwel.<br>Rutnagherry. | Jeytapoor.<br>Malwan. | Vingorla.<br>Goa. |

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

### PROMPT DESPATCH DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

**THE** magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having more than half cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied. The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1869.

### WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 20th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

**THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s.** "Bengal," (2,185 tons, and 465 H. P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 19th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th March 1869.

### FOR LONDON.

**THE** favorite clipper Ship "Sam Mendel," under engagement to H. M.'s Government, to sail next week, has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For particulars apply to

12th March 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

**NOTICE.**—"Consignees of cargo per ship "Accrington," Captain Christy, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.,
Agents of ship "Accrington."

**NOTICE.**—Consignees of cargo per ship "Carlisle," from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Brown at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Carlisle."

Bombay, 16th March 1869.

**NOTICE.**—Consignees of cargo per ship "Benvoirlich," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain McDougall at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Benvoirlich."

Bombay, 9th March 1869.

## NOTICES.

### TO SPORTSMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges | Rs. 750 0 |
| A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings | 600 0 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

**ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.**—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters.

Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

### LINDLEY and WARREN

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.

APOLLO STREET.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TILL 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cartes de Visite | Rs. 12 per dozen. |
| Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos | ,, 15 ,, |
| Postage Stamps | ,, 5 ,, |
| Cabinet Portraits | ,, 24 ,, |
| Large Groups and Portraits | ,, 4 each. |

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 60.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

**THE** Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND MARCH, 1869.

Benefit of

MISS ADELE,

who on this occasion will give an exposition of the

NEW SYSTEM OF ÆROSTATICS;

OR THE

SCIENCE OF ÆRIAL NAVIGATION

BY TRAVELLING THROUGH THE AIR

without the assistance of a Balloon.

THE FAIR ÆRONAUT

trusts that on this evening she may meet with the kind patronage and support of

ALL THE LADIES OF BOMBAY,

as this will be the last occasion

SHE WILL HAVE THE HONOUR

of appearing before them in that

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE,

THE ÆRIAL VOYAGE.

PROFESSOR VANEK,

will also introduce a new and beautiful selection, expressly for this representations in

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM AND LEGERDEMAIN

and the ever-pleasing

CYCLORAMA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle (all numbered) | Rs. 5 |
| Stalls | ,, 3 |
| Gallery | ,, 2 |
| Pit | ,, 1 |

Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, (where a plan of the Dress Circle may be seen); and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

Doors open at half-past 8, Performance to commence at 9 P.M precisely.

J. WESSELY, Manager.

**PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.**—Mr. John H. Willy begs to announce that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano, and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning. Mr. Willy will also from the 1st of April commence a Pianoforte Instruction Class, on the same system as at Schools. Lessons to be given twice a week at his residence. Time and days will be fixed to suit Pupils hereafter.—Terms ten (10) rupees per mensem, names registered at once, and a difference made to Families. Mr. Willy begs to announce to his Amateur Friends that his Friday Evening Practices for Vocal Music will be resumed as usual from this date. Any communications addressed to Mr. John H. Willy, at his residence, will be punctually attended to.

6 Clare Road, Byculla, 19th March 1869.

**WANTED,** an Ayah, to accompany a Lady and Children to England, by the Steamer of the 3rd April. Apply to FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

**TO BE LET,** from the 1st April next, that large house on the top of the hill at Breach Candy, at present occupied by the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Gaumdia, at No. 6 Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or at the new Bungalow at the corner of the Breach Vellard, Breach Candy.

**OVERLAND FREIGHT.**—The undersigned are prepared to give through Bills of Lading for goods to Antwerp and Rotterdam per Overland Route.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

**CONSIGNEES** of the cargo of Coals per ship "Schleswig Bride," from New Castle N. S. W., shipped by Messrs Charles F. Stokes & Co., are requested to pay the freight thereon and to send off boats to take delivery of the same.

PETER HANSEN, Master
Ship "Schleswig Bride."

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

**JUST LANDED** ex ship "Crusader."—For Sale a strong and handsome Buggy on C Springs, with morocco leather lining, handsome lamps, &c., complete, by Laurie and Marner, London.

Also the Property of a gentleman—A nearly new English built light circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole, bar, and shafts, complete. To be seen at

NANSEE PARPIA'S.

No. 9, Parell Road, Byculla, 18th March 1869.

**NOTICE.**—A quantity of good serviceable Preserved Meat, Essence of Beef, &c., still remaining on hand from the returned Abyssinian Stock, will be sold by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Military Lane, Town Barracks, Fort, at 12 noon on Friday next, the 19th instant, and every subsequent day, until the whole has been disposed of.

Terms—Cash, and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 18th March 1869.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—Tenders are invited for the work of turning and repairing the Tiling and Gutters of the Roofs of the Station Buildings in Bombay.

Particulars and form of Tender may be obtained on application to the District Engineer, Concan line, Chief Engineer's Office, Byculla, on and after the 19th instant.

Tenders (the lowest or any of which will not necessarily be accepted) to be addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tender for turning Tiles," &c., will be received up to the 26th instant.

W. KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th March 1869.

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

**MRS. HERN** begs to intimate that she has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

MRS. HERN

takes this opportunity of mentioning that a still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS

Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

**MR. J. NEUBERG** begs to subjoin an Alphabetical List of those Goods he has in Stock at present :—

Bacon, Overland
Boxes, Fancy
Cheroots, Trichinopoly
Do. Pondicherry
Do. Burma
Do. Manilla
Do. Havanna
Cheroot Holders
Cheese, Double Gloster
Do. Cheshire
Do. Cheddar
Do. Stilton
Do. Gruyere
Cigars, Manilla
Do. Havanna
Do. Pondicherry
Cigar Cases
Cigarettes
Claret
Cocoa Epps, Homœpathic
Cocoa Nibs
Cornflour, Poulson's
Do. Oswega
Counterpanes
Cooking Stoves
Cognac Vieux
Cushions
Embossing Presses
Enamelled Ware
Envelopes
Fancy Goods
Games
Glassware
Gold Beadings
Goglets
Harmoniums
Hams, Overland
Hand Mirrors
Ice Boxes
Imitation Jewellery
Inkstands
Jet Ornaments
Knife Cleaning Machine
Lamps
Lanterns
Ladies, Companion's Leather, Morocco and Roan
Lithographic Stones
Do. Presses
Liebig's Ex of Meat
Do. Food for Infants
Marble Paper
Madeira
Meerschaum Pipes
Music
Musical Boxes
Pencils
Pencil Cases, Gold
Do. Silver
Perfumery
Pianos
Potash
Printing Materials
Quinine
Sealing Wax
Sewing Machines
Sherry
Soap
Stencil Plates
Stout, Guinesses, in Qts.
Do. in Pts.
Table Linen
Towels
Toys
Tobacco, Thos. Bear's
Wall Paper
Wines, Claret
Do. Port
Do. Sherry
Do. Madeira
Work Boxes
Writing Desks.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

### TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS

A. LAING & SON,

MACHINISTS, GUN AND PISTOL MAKERS, &c.

CURSETJEE SOOKLAJEE STREET, BYCULLA, NEAR BYCULLA HOTEL.

THE FOLLOWING WORK IS PERFORMED WITH THE AID OF STEAM MACHINERY.

GENERAL MECHANICAL BRANCH.

All kinds of Machinery repaired and various Machines made to order, Mechanical Inventions or Models made to any design; Smith's work executed; Copper and Tin Plate work made or repaired, Toothed wheels cut from ½ inch diameter, up to 3 feet, Turning, Plaining, and Slotting in any Metal, Jobwork of almost every description done.

A. LAING & SON have Steam Engines for sale, fixed and portable of various descriptions as to power, also for pumping, sel-facting and screw-cutting gas lathes, punching machines, drilling machines, flour mills, sorkee or chunam mills, brick making machines, hydraulic presses, printing circular patent machines, and saw tables and one circular rack sawbench, circular saws of sizes, dough and biscuit making machines, pullies of sizes, bored and turned, gas piping, elbows, bends and cocks to fit, india rubber sheet of various thicknesses patent machine belts or driving bands from 1½ inch broad to 10 inch sheet tined iron or charcoal iron 16" by 12" up to 30 inch, broad to 6 feet long, gauge cocks, and glasses, steam or water sluice valves, water cocks, steam patent indicators, &c., &c., to numerous to mention.

GUN MAKING BRANCH.

All sorts of Rifles, Guns, or Pistols repaired, Air Guns or Canes repaired, and every sort of apparatus or implement used by Sportsmen made to order.

A. L. & SON have for sale some first class No. 12 bore breach-loading Rifles, Guns, &c., made by Messrs. A. Thomson and Son, of Edinburgh; also a Revolver Pistol that fires three small balls at once or one very large ball. This is an excellent article. Also has for sale some Sharp's Patent repeting Pistols, some being so small as to go into the waistcoat pocket, the action or Revolving parts being all contained in the Cock, they are a great curiosity.

REGIMENTAL WORK SHOPS

Can have for a fixed sum Turning Lathes, Portable forges and other tools on loan while in a Station, or monthly. Gentlemen supplied with Tools of any description, and can get a kitt of tools much better and cheaper than those that comes out in chests.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### ARRIVAL IN THE HARBOUR OF THE "KHORASAN."

PAYNE AND Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY,

Have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the "Khorasan," from London, with the following Wines for them :—

SHERRIES
SPARKLING MOSELLES
SPARKLING HOCKS
PORTS—OLD TOM
JAMAICA RUM—VERMOUTH
ORANGE BITTERS
BRANDIES
EAU DE VIE
HOLLANDS
GINGER WINE
EIGHT BRANDS OF CLARETS
STILL HOCKS

Detailed particulars below.

NOTICE TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

All Orders for Sherries now standing registered in our books, awaiting the arrival of the "Khorasan" will be despatched immediately on being landed. The following are the descriptions and prices. This being a large shipment we solicit further order for them.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XERES

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | (B) Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | (A) Red—Same quality as above, but much drier | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | (C) Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | (1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy or flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine | 24 0 |
| 30 0 | (2) White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | (3) White— Ditto, ditto, also very dry | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | (4) White—Vine de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London; choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine | 30 0 |
| 32 0 | Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old | 30 0 |
| 35 0 | Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine | 32 0 |

PORTS.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | One Grapes, full bodied fruity Wine | 16 0 |
| 24 0 | Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine | 21 0 |
| 30 0 | Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body | 27 0 |

☞ Our Shipment ex "Prince Oscar" of Gold and Silver neck—one and two Stars Champagne has all been disposed of.

Now Landing

EX "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cordon Blue | Rs. 28 0 |
| Creme de Bousy | 34 0 |
| Fleur de Sillery | 40 0 |
| Light Dry Sillery | 35 0 |

Only a few days landed from the
"PRINCE OSCAR."
And will commence landing from the
"KHORASAN,"
On the 4th March the following :

SPARKLING MOSELLES,

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 34 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 42 0 | Ditto Nonparell, extra superior | 39 0 |

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | Rs. 36 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |

It will be observed that our quotations for sparkling Wines, are for good delivery from our Godowns.

### WHITE WINES OF THE RHINE.

"STILL HOCKS"

Much used in England, and Imported extensively by our Calcutta House for many years.

| Credit. | | | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Laubenheim, | Vintage | 1862 | Rs. 18 0 |
| 23 0 | Bodenthal | ditto | 1862 | 20 8 |
| 23 8 | Geisenheim | ditto | 1862 | 21 0 |
| 25 0 | Ostrich | ditto | 1862 | 22 0 |
| 29 0 | Nierstein | ditto | 1862 | 26 0 |
| 36 0 | Scharlachberg | ditto | 1862 | 32 0 |
| 24 0 | Erbach | ditto | 1865 | 21 0 |

Rudesheimer, Johanisberger, and Steinberger, also in stock, of select vintages. Rs. 28,34, and 36, respectively, cash.

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 13 0 | Good Bordeaux | 12 0 |
| 15 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 0 |
| 17 0 | Saint Julien | 15 0 |
| 20 0 | Bataflley | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Beych ville | 18 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Lafite | 28 0 |
| 22 0 | Chateau La Rose | 20 0 |
| 30 0 | Chateau Latour | 26 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Margaux | 28 0 |

N. B.—The 4 last in Pints.

BRANDIES.

We have always a reserve of two hundred and fifty to three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enable us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 29 0 | Ditto, ditto Vine Leaf | Rs. 27 0 |
| 32 0 | + Green Vine Leaf Brandy | 29 0 |
| 34 0 | Brandy, old (2 stars) | 30 0 |
| 40 0 | Ditto, Liquor | 36 0 |

NOTE.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a moderately priced and fine Brandy, Rs. 29 Cash. We have Imported this Brandy into Calcutta in large quantities for more than 20 years.

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 23 0 | Jamaica Rum, Old Pineapple | Rs. 20 0 |
| 20 0 | Old Tom, or Cordial Gin | 18 0 |
| | Genuine Hollands Gin | |
| | (Scheidam) 15 large Squaner in a case. | |
| | Do. Do. Do. 12 small Squaner in a case. | |
| 20 0 | Whiskey Glenlivat, Highland | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Whiskey Irish LL | 20 0 |
| 20 0 | Orange Bitters | 17 0 |
| 21 0 | Ditto, ditto, superior | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Ginger Wine | 17 0 |
| 20 0 | Cherry Brandy | 16 0 |

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40 0 | Curacoa Noyeau &c. | Rs. 35 0 |
| 40 0 | Maraschino de Zara | 37 0 |

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0 Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaco, Vanille, Chatreuse Jenni Rose Raspail .....per doz. assorted Rs. 28 0

N. B.—All the above Wines and Spirits have been just landed.

STEINWEIN in Original Dutch Flacons, with handles, in one dozen cases. The Flacon contains one Quart ......... 24 0

CHATEAU Y'QUEM.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 24 0 | A description of Liquer Sauterne highly appreciated | 38 0 |

BASS' BEER IN WOOD.

Quarter Casks Kilderkins.

☞ TERMS.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH,)
BOMBAY,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle.

(Immediately opposite the Custom House).

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PAYNE AND Co.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BASS' BEER.

Bottled by the eminent Firm of M. B. Foster & Sons of Brook Street, Bond Street, London,

FOR WHOM WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts per dozen | Rs. 6 8 |
| Pints per dozen | 4 0 |

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

Bottled by H. STONE & Co.,

CASH PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts per dozen | Rs. 6 8 |
| Pints per dozen | 4 0 |

GUINNESS' DUBLIN

XXXXX. STOUT

Recommended to Invalids being free from acidity and very potent.

CASH PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts per dozen | Rs. 7 8 |
| Pints per dozen | 5 0 |

☞ This is GENUINE STOUT (Not Porter) Bottled by Sparks Moline.

TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

BASS BEER Bottled by Stone is in Barrels of 4 dozen Quarts and 3 dozen Pints.

BASS BEER Bottled by Foster and Sons is in cases of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL, PACKAGES IF A SMALLER QUANTITY BE ORDERED FOR THE MOFUSSIL A SMALL CHARGE FOR PACKING WILL ENSUE.

PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

### CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

[ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.]

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON HOUSES | Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults,<br>Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches. |
| BORDEAUX HOUSE | Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. |

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases for the rejection of ulleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Our own Brand

| | | per doz. Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded | | Rs. 30 | Rs. 16 |
| No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, | do | ,, 25 | ,, 14 |
| ,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, | do | ,, 22 | ,, 12 |
| Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, | | ,, 22 | |
| ,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, | do | ,, 18-8 | ,, 10-8 |
| ,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, | do | ,, 17 | ,, 10 |
| ,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule | do | ,, 15-8 | ,, 9 |
| ,, 6—Medoc, White capsule, | do | ,, 13-8 | |
| Sauterne, Red capsule, | do | ,, 22 | |

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.

(Our own Brand.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chambertin, Labelled and Branded | | Rs. 32 |
| Nuits, | ditto | ,, 26 |
| Macon, | ditto | ,, 21 |
| Chablis, | ditto | ,, 22 |

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magnums Finest Dry | | Rs. 74 | |
| Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded | | ,, 36 | Rs. 19-8 |
| Fine Sparkling Silver Foil | ditto | ,, 32 | ,, 17-8 |
| Good Sparkling, ditto | ditto | ,, 27 | ,, 14-8 |

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 36 | to 19-8 |
| Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil | ,, 32 | ,, 17-8 |
| Moselle Still, Marcobrunner | ,, 34 | ... |
| ,, ,, Braunberger, do. | ,, 25 | ... |
| Hock, ,, Johannisberger | ,, 42 | ... |
| ,, ,, Forster Traminer | ,, 34 | ... |
| ,, ,, Rudesheimer, do. | ,, 26 | ... |
| ,, ,, Hocheimer, do. | ,, 23 | ... |

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

| | Qts. |
|---|---|
| Amontillado, very choice and superior | Rs. 32 0 |
| Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale | ,, 28 0 |
| Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry | ,, 22 0 |
| do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry | ,, 22 0 |
| do. ,, 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry | ,, 22 0 |
| do. ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine | ,, 18 0 |
| do. ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine | ,, 15 8 |
| Marsala, Virgin Pale | ,, 15 8 |
| Madeira, East India (one voyage) | ,, 33 8 |

PORTS.

| (Our own Brand.) | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitly. Trade mark | Rs. 30 0 | |
| 1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature | ,, 24 8 | 14-8 |
| 2nd ,, Red seal—a good second quality Wine | ,, 18 | 9 |

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule | Rs. 32 |
| Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule | ,, 28 |
| Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule | ,, 25 |
| Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | ,, 22 |
| Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality | ,, 21 |
| Whisky, 1st quality, Irish | ,, 23 |
| ,, ,, Scotch | ,, 21 |
| Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | ,, 21 |

LIQUEURS.

The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| Maraschino di Zara, best | ,, 40 | 22 0 |
| Cherry Brandy, 1 est Copenhagen | ,, 30 | 16 0 |
| Orange Bitters (the best) | ,, 20 | |

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

**IN** addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

**FOR SALE,** by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Pale Sherry | Quarts. | Rs. 27 per doz. |
| Fine Very Pale | ,, | ,, 27 ,, |
| Fine Pale | ,, | ,, 29 ,, |
| Superior Port | ,, | ,, 27 ,, |
| Do. do. | Pints. | ,, 14 ,, |
| Brandy | ,, | ,, 32 ,, |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

### CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

| | | Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz. | Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES. | Amontillado | Rs. 28 | Rs. — |
| | No. 2 WhiteCapsule | ,, 32 | ,, 17 |
| | ,, 3 Green Seal | ,, 24 | ,, — |
| | ,, 1 Ruby Capsule | ,, 40 | ,, 21 |
| | ,, 3 "Crowns" Solera | ,, 44 | ,, 23 |
| SAUTERNES. | Two headed Eagle | ,, 25 | ,, 13½ |
| CLARETS. | No. 4 White Capsule | ,, 15 | ,, — |
| | ,, 3 ,, | ,, 20 | ,, 11 |
| | ,, 2 c Blue Capsule | ,, 24 | ,, 13 |
| | ,, 2 B ,, | ,, 30 | ,, 16 |
| | ,, 2 Yellow Capsule | ,, 36 | ,, 19 |
| | ,, 1 Two headed Eagle | ,, 40 | ,, 21 |

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive.)* can now be registered :—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
COGNAC, SAUTERNES.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
HOCK, MOSELLE, HOLLANDS, GENEVA.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta. Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

## WANTED.

**WANTED,** Board and Lodging for a young gentleman, with a respectable family in the Fort, Byculla, or Mazagon, the latter place preferred. Apply to A. B., care "Bombay Gazette."

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET** at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

## NOTICES.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—Professor Vanek, being about to return to Europe, will be happy to dispose of the whole of his extensive apparatus for the display of his extraordinary feats of Legerdemain, Electricity, and Optical Cyclorama, being a collection of twenty years, from all parts of the world.

This will be a very favourable opportunity for any person inclined to learn and practice the Magic Art. Professor Vanek will undertake to initiate the purchaser with all the mysteries.

There is also a large double poled tent, capable of erecting a pavilion to contain about 3,000 persons.

For particulars apply to Professor Vanek, at the Adelphi Hotel, Clare Road.

**IMPROVED SLIDE MEASURING RODS,** 5 feet long, closing to 2 ft. 7 in., of Boxwood graduated the entire length on all four Sides. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

**STAR and GARTER HOTEL,** Nynee Tal, N. W. P.

SEASON 1869.

For terms apply to the Manager.

**NYNEE TAL, N. W. P.**—Messrs. Freeman and Co. have been induced to form a Wood Engraving Department in connexion with their Photographic Establishment at Nynee Tal, and will be happy to furnish estimates for Wood Engravings, Illustrations for Books, Catalogues, Advertisements, &c., &c., &c.

Photographs and Sketches accurately reproduced and Engraved.

Address J. FREEMAN,
Designer and Engraver on Wood, Nynee Tal, N. W P.

**WE** hereby beg to inform Cotton Merchants that we have opened our Office in Bombay to carry on business of selling and of receiving orders for Broach Native and Machine Ginned Cotton. All orders entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully executed.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
Proprietors Unklesur Ginning Factories.

7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 13th March 1869.

**ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS ENGLISH INSTITUTION.**—A General Meeting of its Life Governors, Members, and Subscribers will be held at the rooms of the Institution, Hornby Row, on Monday, the 22nd instant, at half-past 4 P.M., to amend Sections 8, 12, 15, 25, 29, 32, and 33 of the Bye-laws, and to elect a Member of the Board of Directors in the room of Nowrowjee Nanabhoy, Esquire, who is out by rotation.

DHIRAJRAM DULPATRAM,
Honorary Secretary of the Institution.

Bombay, 15th March 1869.

**FOREST DEPARTMENT, KHANDEISH.**—An Auction Sale of Teak Timber will be held at the following Depots on the dates specified :—

Garlebharee ......2,000 logs, 15th and 16th May 1869.
Hutghur ............2,000 logs, 17th and 18th do.

The above Depots are within 3 miles of each other, and are situated in the Abona Talooka, of the Khandeish Collectorate, each log contains an average 10 cubic feet, and will be handed over to the purchaser on the day of sale.

Any further information can be obtained from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or the Mahalkurry of Abona.

**NOTICE.**—Whereas many persons, and especially occupiers, are in the habit of deferring payment of Municipal Bills, undersigned draws attention to the provisions of the law for recovery by notice and distraint, viz., Sec. 1 of Act 4 of 1867, and Sec. 72 Act 2 of 1865. Persons who neglect to pay Bills on the first demand will have only themselves to thank if they are immediately subjected to the indignity of a notice, to be followed in due time by a distress warrant.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th March 1869.

**BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY,—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.**—The Annual General Meeting of the abovenamed Society, and the presentation of Prizes to the Children, will take place at 5 o'clock P.M. on Friday the 19th instant.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to take the Chair.

All Subscribers and Friends taking an interest in the Schools are invited to attend.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

16th March 1869.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobaee, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Narialwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,220 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 99, Survey No. 690, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

**NOTICE.**—Sealed Tenders will be received at this office up to 2 P.M. on Friday the 19th instant, from parties willing to undertake the right of Collecting, Grazing, and other Fees on the Esplanade, from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.

For the amount of fees to be levied and other particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, March, 1869.

**NOTICE.**—Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper until noon of Tuesday the 23rd instant, for the purchase of 1,000 tons of Steam Coal, belonging to the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Coal is stacked at Butcher's Island, and will be weighed and delivered from the heap as it now stands.

The usual deposit of 25 per cent to accompany the Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th March 1869.

**NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA** (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a third Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share, on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M., 4 P. M. and on every following Wednesdays during the same hours.

JNO. A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th Jan., 1868.

**THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY,** Limited, (in Liquidation).—A Second and Final Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders, at the rate of Rs. 2 2/16 (Rupees Two and Annas Two) per Share (subject, as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all debts due from them) will be made on and after Wednesday the 24th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates or allotments will be necessary.

ROBERT WALLACE, } Liquidators.
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, }

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

**NOTICE.**—The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company have established Goods Offices at the following places, from where Cotton is booked direct to Bombay, and Railway Receipts obtained at Rupees 24 (twenty-four) per ton plus Cartage Charges to Ahmedabad :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Veerumgaum. | Limree. |
| Mandal. | Saila. |
| Wudhwan. | Detroje near Kurree. |
| Dhollera. | |

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Bombay,
and
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, Ahmedabad,
Carting Agents B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Carting Agent's Office, Ahmedabad, 1st March 1869.

**SUEZ CANAL.**—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave Suez on the arrival of every Steamer, and arrive at Port Said about 25 hours later.

Fare, first class, fcs. 43 per adult.

Children under three years of age, free; over three years and under ten years, half fare.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents, Suez Canal Company.

Bombay, 6th March 1869.

**LIVERY STABLES.**—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

### THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes. | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes. | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

## NOTICES.

### CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, AND RIDING HABIT MAKERS.

17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CARR BROTHERS' STOCK
comprises the
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY
OF
BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
BLUE, BLACK, & OXFORD & STEEL MIXED VENETIANS.

MELTONS IN EVERY SHADE AND COLOUR.

And all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coating, CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.

THE STOCK OF WAISTCOATINGS

Comprises every new material recently introduced, in Wedding Silks, Satins, and Velvets.

PLAIN, FANCY, AND COLOURED DRILLS.

White Marcellas, Commodores, Jeans, and Fancy Quiltings of every description.

NEW REGULATION FULL DRESS BELTS.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.

GOLD LACES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c.

SWORDS AND SCABBARDS.

GOLD LACE WORKERS.

DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS.

### CARR BROTHERS,

RIDING HABIT MAKERS.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Riding Habits of Ribbed Cloth | Rs. 65 to Rs. 70. |
| Napoleon Blue or Black | Rs. 80 to Rs. 120. |
| Melton in all colours | Rs. 60. |
| Lindsey Habit for Girls | Rs. 30. |
| Riding Hat in Sola | Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8. |

*Measure required for Riding Habit.*

1 Height of Figure.
2 Round Chest Tight.
3 Round Waist.
4 Centre of Back to Elbow, thence to Wrist for Sleeve measure.
5 From back of neck to length of Waist required.

### CARR BROTHERS,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GLOVERS.

UNDER VESTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| India Gauze Merino Vests long sleeves | Rs. 30 | per doz. |
| Do. do. ½ sleeves | ,, 28 | ,, |
| Merino Shirts long sleeves | ,, 38 | ,, |
| ,, sleeves | ,, 36 | ,, |
| ,, Extra sizes | ,, 42 | ,, |
| Gauze Merino Shirts long sleeves | ,, 48 | ,, |
| ,, Extra sizes | ,, 56 | ,, |

PANTALOONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| India Gauze Pantaloons | Rs. 42 | per doz. |
| Single Men's Brown-dressed Cotton Do. | ,, 48 | ,, |
| Men's do. do. | ,, 50 | ,, |
| Do. do. Out-size | ,, 65 | ,, |
| Single Men's summer Merino Pantaloons Drawers | ,, 65 | ,, |
| Men's do. do. | ,, 70 | ,, |
| Ex. Men's do. do. | ,, 75 | ,, |

HOSIERY.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cotton half hose | from 9 to 12 | per doz. |
| Fancy Striped do | 12-8 | ,, |
| Leather Merino half hose | 12-0 | ,, |
| Do. do. | 15-8 | ,, |
| Do. do. | 17-0 | ,, |
| Shetland Merino Striped Hose | 16-8 | ,, |
| Do. | 17-8 | ,, |
| Do. | 18-0 | ,, |
| Clerical Hose | 19-0 | ,, |
| Leather mixed | 18-8 | ,, |
| Grey Merino | 14-0 | ,, |
| White Cotton ½ hose | Rs. 11 to 13-8 | ,, |
| Fancy do. | Rs. 12 8 to 16-8 | ,, |
| Yeshing Handkerchiefs | 28-0 | per box. |
| The Nowchwang | 33-0 | ,, |

GLOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves | Rs. 3-0 per pair. |
| Ladies' Tinted ditto | Rs. 2-8 ,, |
| Ladies' Riding Gloves. | |
| Ladies' Gauntlet Riding Gloves. | |
| Buckskin Gloves. | |
| Dogskin Riding Gloves. | |
| Cloth Gloves. | |
| Spun Silk Gloves. | |

HATS.

CHRISTY'S BEST BLACK SILK HATS.
DRAB SHELL HATS.
FANCY FELT & TWEED HATS,
in all the new shapes and sizes.

JUST RECEIVEED FROM CALCUTTA.
SOLA HATS
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES,
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18.

FANCY
IVORY HANDLED WALKING STICKS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15.

SCOTCH MAUDES.
JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SAMPLE INVOICE OF SCOTCH MAUDES, INCLUDING ALL THE TARTANS.
ROYAL STEWART.
THE 42ND.
THE 91ST.
CLARENDON.
FORBES.
GORDON.
MURRAY.
McKENZIE.
VICTORIA.
ARGYLE.
GLENLYON.

All HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should be provided with one.

CARR BROTHERS.

### CARR BROTHERS.

LONDON MADE,
and ready for use,
COLOURED CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SHIRTS
of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER RAILWAY AND TRAVELLING PORTMANTEAUS.
SOLID LEATHER HAT CASES.
BLACK LEATHER Do.

RAILWAY RUGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA TO SELECT.
Price............from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40

### CARR BROTHERS,

IN ANNEXING A PRICE LIST

For the guidance of Mofussil Residents, with directions for self-measurement, CARR BROTHERS wish it to be understood that they quote such prices only which will guarantee to their esteemed patrons the first quality of material, style, and workmanship.

COATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| West of England Cloth Lounge Coats | Rs. 28 |
| Extra do. do. Silk Linings & Braided, &c. | 36 |
| West of England Cloth Morning Coat, &c. | 35 |
| Do. do. Silk Linings | 45 |
| Frock Coats, Surtouts, &c. | from Rs. 40 to 65 |
| Fancy Cloth Lounge Coats | 18 |
| West End Diagonal Morning Coat | 24 |
| Paramatta Lounge Coat | 14 |
| ,, Morning ,, | 18 |
| Alpaca, Plain or Twilled | 14 |

TROUSERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Black Doeskin Trousers | 22 |
| Extra Superfine Cassimere ,, | 24 |
| Fancy Doeskin Trousers | 16 |
| ,, Scotch Saxony Angolas | 18 |
| ,, Tweeds, Flannels, &c | 14 |
| Fancy Colored Linen Drill Trousers, per pair | 8 |
| White Linen Drill, per dozen | Rs. 65 to 120 |
| White American Drill, do. | 60 |

WAISTCOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Best Black Cassimere | Rs. 11 |
| Fancy Doeskin Vests | 8 |
| Fancy Angola Tweed, &c | 8 |
| Paramatta | 7 |
| Alpaca | 6 |
| Fancy Padded Quiltings or Drills | 7 |

SUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy Angola Suits | Rs. 40 to 50 |
| Fancy Scotch Heather Suit | 36 |
| Black Flannel Suits | 35 |
| Blue Flannel Suits | 35 |
| Fancy colored Flannels | 35 |

PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT

FOR COATS.

1 From Collar Seam at Back to Waist, thence to length of Coat required.
2 From centre of back to elbow.
From elbow to wrist for length of sleeve.
3 Round the Chest underneath Coat.
4 ,, Waist ,,
5 Full height of figure.

FOR VEST.

6 From back of Neck over Shoulder to length of Vest required in front.
Chest and Waist Measure.

FOR TROUSERS.

7 Length of leg from fork to heel of boot.
8 Round the Waist under Waistcoat.

TERMS.

STRICTLY CASH.—NO DISCOUNT.

All country orders must be accompanied by a remittance, of reference for payment to a Mercantile firm in Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

**FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS,** of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

**ICE MACHINES.**—Just to hand a fresh stock of Carries' Ice-Making Machines, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

To make 2½ lbs. each operation.........Rs. 125
,, ,, 4½ ,, ,, ,, ...... ,, 225

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

**SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.**

SIZE.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelops to match; Pen Box and Tray; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; procelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer*; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

SOUNDY & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer.

SIZE.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7 inches. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

**JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.**—MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large assortment of very elegant and highly finished SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTENING, BIRTH DAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY, or CHRISTMAS GIFTS, comprising

SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON,

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the Price of Rs. 20 per Set for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per Set.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS,

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather Velvet-lined Case.

From Cash, Rs. 35 to Rs. 55.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND MUG,

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

These Articles are of the same artistic and beautiful manufacture as those previously detailed.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 115 per Set.

Each Article bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

**STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS.**

(SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)

This admirable Binocular has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,

"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Black Leather and Black Mountings, in Sling Case | Rs. 84 |
| In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings, in Sling Case | |
| In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings, in Sling Case | |

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver Telescope, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case, thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany, with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete..............Rs. 400.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

FINE FLAVOURED SHERRIES.

Warranted pure and unadulterated, the first expression of the

BEST GRAPES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A Rich and Luscious Wine.

Case containing one dozen quarts ..................Rs. 22
(White Capsule.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, Tonic Wine.

Case containing one dozen quarts ..................Rs. 26.
(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged, and of remarkably fine quality.

Case containing one dozen quarts..................Rs. 34
(Blue Capsule.)

The above Wines are from the eminent Firm of HENRY KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HENRI KLASEREI,
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

**P. GRANT AND SON,**
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

**WARRANTED WATCHES.**—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

**MUSICAL BOXES.**—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

**A SUPERIOR WATCH.**—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

**TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.**—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

**KEYLESS WATCHES.**—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

**FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle** (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul, (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

**JEWELLERY.**—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

**AMERICAN CLOCKS,** in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

**THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,** by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

### BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL SUNDRIES JUST RECEIVED.

JAPANED TIN STATIONERY RACKS, with lock and key, Rs. 16 and upwards.
IMPERIAL MOUNTING BOARDS, 4 and 8 sheet.
SELF-INKING ENDORSING PRESS, the most ready and the most economical little Press yet invented.
PERRY'S SCREW FILES, with or without flaps.
SABLE AND CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
BLOTTING BOOKS, with or without locks.
PRIVATE ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, in great variety.
PEDOMETERS, for measuring the distance walked.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, in sets.
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS—
*** Messrs. T. V. & Co. have always a superior stock of these Books available for selection.
LEVELLING BOOKS, 12 sheet large 8vo.
FOOLSCAP-SIZE LETTER CLIPS.
PAPER WEIGHTS, in variety.
DESPATCH BOXES, Jenner and Newstead's patent fall down fronts, 12 and 14 inches, in Oak or Russia leather, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.
ELLIOTT'S SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.
DUMPY LEVELS AND LEVELLING STAVES.
BLOTTING PAPERS, 38 lbs., Blue or Buff.
CROQUET SETS, Chubb's pattern.
FOLDING IRON CHAIRS, Carpet seats and backs, with arms.
*** These Chairs are most comfortable and extremely convenient for camp life.
SEDLEY AND BROWN'S LOUNGING CHAIRS, with carpet suspensory seats and backs, and fitted with leg rests.
*** These chairs are very ornamental as well as luxurious and conveniently portable.
THE VERY USEFUL PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS, for small circulars, &c., &c., a further consignment just received.
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, MATERIAL FOR FRAMING: BINOCULAR GLASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, STATIONARY, DRAWING MATERIALS, AND GENERAL ADDITIONS TO THE SUPERIOR STOCKS FOR WHICH THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOTED: INFERIOR GOODS BEING REJECTED FROM THE SELECTIONS.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Several Colabas changed hands at Rs. 1,305. Nothing doing in other shares.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nomi. of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Rate per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 1,000,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 126 |
| 8,140,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1675 |
| 2,000,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 565 |
| 3,750,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ p.c. | Ditto of Madras | 1550 |
| 800,000 | 250 | all | 6 p. c. | Chartered Bank of India A. & China | 300 |
| 700,000 | 200 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 200 |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 250 | 8 do. | Delhi and London | 200 |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 do. | National Bank of India | 140 |
| 500,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 412½ |

### LAND COMPANY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,180,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 80 | Colaba Land Company | 1305 |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 30 | Elphinstone Land | 825 |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 550 | 11-14 | Do. New | 385 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | Frere Land | 75 |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | 4,100 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 760 |
| ... | 2,000 | 1,300 | Nil | Port Canning | 290 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40,000 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 200ps | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 800 |
| 75,000 | 3,000 | 850 | 30do. | Alexandra Press Co. | 600 |
| 187,500 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 1750ps | Apollo Press Co. | 10,000 |
| 80,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 400do. | Bombay Press Co. | 1800 |
| ... | 500 | 500 | 100do. | Do. New | 440 |
| ... | 1,880 | 1,880 | 100do. | Colaba Press Co. | 11,200 |
| 70,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ... | East India Press Co | 1100 |
| 237,500 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 1000ps | Fort Press Co. | 8300 |
| 60,000 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 100ps | Framji Cowasji Press | 1165 |
| 100,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 425 ps | Hydraulic Press Co. | 3600 |
| 20,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | ... | Kurrachee Press Co. | 800 |
| 300,000 | 1,000 | 500 | ... | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 210 |
| 30,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 400 ps | Prince of Wales Press | 2450 |
| 45,000 | 2,000 | 750 | ... | Victoria Press, Madras | 950 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.0 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 227 |
| ... | £20 | 196.8.8 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 198 |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1120 |
| ... | £18 | 196.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | Par. |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 875 |
| 125,000 | 2,500 | all | 90 | Alliance Spinning | 1650 |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | all | ... | Arkwright | 400 |
| 500,000 | 5,000 | all | ... | Bombay | 2800 |
| 100,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 p.c. | Bombay United | 845 |
| ... | 500 | 500 | 12 p.c. | Broach Mills | 265 |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | all | ... | Cooria Spinning | 1875 |
| 150,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 300 | Great Eastern | 1400 |
| 250,000 | 1,000 | all | 135 | Manockji Petit's | 660 |
| 200,000 | 2,500 | all | ... | Oriental | 1040 |
| 150,000 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1400 |

### SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. | 1300 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 50 | 50 | 5 | Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co. | 33 |
| ... | 2,000 | 300 | 9 | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 190 |
| 100,000 | 500 | all | Nil | Treacher & Co. | 250 |

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,045,000 | 500 | ... | Jan. '56 | Bank of Bombay | 108 |
| 800,000 | 25 | 13½ | ... | Do. China | 3 |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 100 | May '67 | Do. Guzerat | 90 |
| 1,000,000 | 150 | 75 | Aug. '67 | B'bay Pr'dency B'k. | 26 |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 35 | Sept. '67 | Do. Trdg & B'nkg | 20 |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 45 | Sept. '67 | Brokers' Bank | 75 |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | ... | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 6 |
| 500,000 | 200 | 10 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 6 |
| ... | 200 | 63 | May '67 | Royal Bank | 13 |
| 1,200,000 | 130 | 66 | Apr. '67 | Old Financial | 5 |

### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 | 5,200 | 1,750 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | 400 |
| 800,000 | 3,500 | 2,200 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. | 400 |
| ... | 3,500 | 2,111 | ... | Iron Shipping | 10 |
| ... | all | ... | ... | Victoria Spinning | 2000 |
| 260,000 | all | 350 | 300 | Bombay Coast | 200 |

### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 0 3/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0½d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0½d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99 |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 98 |
| Madras | 30 Do. do. | 99 |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 216 nom. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 112½ |
| Five per cent | 108½ |
| Four per cent | 95¾ |
| Five per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 105 |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103¼ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 108 |
| 10 years' do. do | 107 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103¼ |
| Six percent. Municipal Loan | 98 |

BANK OF BOMBAY'

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 8 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | 11 per cent. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. 10-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, 10-4 |
| Spanish Dollars | ,, 225 |
| Carolas | ,, 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 220 |
| German Crowns | ,, 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, 223 |
| Bar Silver | ,, 106-6 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ,, 16-7-6 |

### DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH MARCH 1869.

| OLD. | Per Candy. |
|---|---|
| Dhollera Bhownuggur | 247 to 250 |
| Vingorla | 235 to 237 |
| Dharwar, Sawginned | 268 to 269 |
| NEW. | |
| Oomrawuttee Akote | 271 to 272 |
| Hinganghat | 277 to 280 |
| Broach N.G. | 270 to 271 |
| Do. M.G. | 285 to 287 |
| Veeravul | 255 to 258 |
| Khandeish Barsee | 267 to 269 |
| Dhollera Bhownuggur | 273 to 274 |

Ready sales 450. Market firm.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Tyndall, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, at Kamptee, from Madras.

Oldham, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on leave, from Goojrat.

Macnaghton, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Remington, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Macnaghton, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 18.)

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Agent Governor General for Central India, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Hathway, Bombay Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Referring to G. O. No. 756, dated 25th November 1868, Lieutenant Colonel H. Day is posted to the Kurrachee Circle; Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Annesley will revert to his appointment of Paymaster of Pensions and Superintendent of Family Payments at the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Thacker, Staff Corps, is appointed a Member of the Committee for investigation of Claims of Officers, ordered in G. O. No. 182, dated 13th March 1867 in the room of Major Gray.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Major R. Wallace, Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey S. M. C., and Sattara, for six months, from the date of departure of the last mail steamer in May next.

Major G. A. Laughton, Staff Corps, Superintendent' Bombay Revenue Survey, for sixteen months, from the 22nd of May next.

Major F. W. Knight, Staff Corps, Acting Paymaster, Poona Circle, for two years.

Captain C. E. Fisher, Staff Corps, Deputy Settlement Officer, for one year, from the date of embarkation in April next.

Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from the 3rd of April next, on private affairs, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant E. Reynolds, Adjutant 1st Regiment Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865.

The leave granted to Colonel (now Major General) L. S. Hough, under G. G. O. No. 66 of 30th January 1867, on medical certificate for 20 months, is to be considered as furlough for 2 years under the Regulations, of 1868.

The Government of India has sanctioned the payment of compensation in lieu of rations to the widows of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers who may reside at a station where there is no Commissariat Officer, each claim being supported by a certificate from the Chaplain of the Station, or the Senior Military or Civil Officer, to the effect that the widow has not re-married, and that her children, if any, are properly cared for.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, General List, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. W. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps.

Conductor H Knapman, of the Barrack Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

By Commander G. T. Robinson, I. N., Superintendent of Marine.

Mr. John Wilmot Young, Acting Second Officer of the "May Frere," was appointed Third Officer of the "Lord Elphinstone," from the 16th January 1869, vice Julers, resigned.

Lieutenant J Brebner, Acting Assistant Dock Master and Deputy Agent for Transports, was directed to assume charge of the duties of Superintendent of Hulks and Vessels in ordinary in addition, from the 9th September 1868, inclusive, vice Searle, relieved.

Lieutenant Searle, Marine Storekeeper, performed the duties of Superintendent of Hulks and Vessels in ordinary in addition to his own, from the 9th August to the 8th September 1868, both days inclusive.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. T. Spens to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa during Lieutenant Colonel Hathway's absence on leave, or until further orders. Captain Spens is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Deesa Cantonment.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Mr. A. D. Pollen, Magistrate F. P. in the Khandeish District, is invested with powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859, in that District.

Major T. Thatcher, Acting District Superintendent of Police in the Poona District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Major Thatcher is also specially authorised to grant Licenses under Section 28 and clause 3 of Section 32 of Act XXXI. of 1860 (an Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) within the Poona District, under the general control of the Magistrate of that District.

Azum Venkutrao Soobajee, Probationary Mamlutdar of Kode Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, in the Dharwar District.

Azum Goorrow Ramchunder Mokasse, Acting Head Karkoon of the Dambul Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second Class, in the Dharwar District.

Azum Pandoba Bulwant, Mamlutdar of Ahmode, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, in the Surat District.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department as the Officer with whom subscriptions of Justices of the Peace to their declarations of office should be deposited under Section 8 of Act II. of 1869.

Mr. W. H. Crowe, Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District.

Azum Kheemchund Meethalal, Mamlutdar of Purantej, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, in the Ahmedabad District.

Captain S. F. McGillivray, District Superintendent of Police in the Canara District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 3 months from the date of the departure of the last steamer in May next from Karwar to Bombay.

Mr. F. Birkbeck, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat and Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, is invested with the powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Surat District.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment, for six weeks from the 20th of April to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive, of the Civil Courts in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Tanna, Rutnagherry, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Khandeish, Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Canara.

Mr. J. R. Naylor assumed charge of his appointment as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry on the 12th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Jones, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednuggur, is allowed preparatory leave from the 5th April, prior to his departure on furlough on the 10th proximo.

Messrs. John Macpherson, B.A., and R. B. Barton, L.L.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, on Tuesday the 9th instant.

Erratum.—In the Notification of 19th ultimo granting three months' privilege leave to the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, for the words "under Section 19 Chapter II. of the Covenanted Civil Service Furlough Rules of 1868," read "under the Covenanted Civil Service Furlough Rules of 16th December 1864."

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Bhicajee Ramchunder, Mamlutdar of Broach, has been appointed to act as Dufterdar to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Hearn performed the duties of Acting Second Assistant Collector of Dharwar, from 3rd June 1867 to 17th February 1868.

Mr. Raymond West, Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind, is allowed two years' furlough, from 25th May next.

Mr. W. Leibschwager, Superintendent, Preventive Service has been allowed leave of absence, under medical certificate to proceed to Australia for 8 months, from the 5th instant.

Mr. T. Jervis has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Preventive Service, vice Mr. W. Leibschwager.

Mr. W. Stewart to act as Deputy Superintendent, Preventive Service, vice Mr. T. Jervis.

Mr. C. J. Davies, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D., is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. T. Monk Mason, Civil Service, having returned to the Presidency on the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the three years' furlough granted to him from 29th March 1867 is cancelled.

The following appointments are made consequent on Mr. Hector Cameron's appointment to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District:—

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave to act as 3rd Class, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, vice Mr. Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Bicajees.

Mr. W. H. Payne, Junior, to act for Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, as 4th Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. Shappoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggry, to act as 4th Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, vice Mr. Cameron.

Mr. William Edlin Young to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon N. Hopkins to be Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee.

Mr. C. Thwaites has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, from the 16th January last, till further orders.

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned covenanted Civil Servants have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, three months, and Mr. F. Thelwall, six months, on sick certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to their duties:—

Mr. T. M. Mason, (Covenanted,) on 7th February 1869, via Marseilles.

Mr. L. G. Hynes, (Uncovenanted,) on 27th February 1869, per Mail.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Pringle acted as Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, during the absence of Lieutenant G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., on two months' privilege leave.

Lieutenant F. J. Willans, R.E., received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo from Lieutenant C. S. Beauchamp, R. E., on the forenoon of the 6th March 1869.

### INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Captain Pierson, R. E., officiated as Director of the Persian Telegraph from the 28th August 1867 to the 2nd January 1868, both days inclusive.

### NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Azum Hirjeebhai Jewanjee, District Police Inspector in the Broach District, to be Inspector of the City Police at Surat.

Azum Hormusdiar Maneckjee to be Probationary 5th Grade Inspector of Police in the Broach District, vice Azum Hirjeebhai Jewunjee.

Meer Shumshad Ali Bahadoor to be Inspector of the Railway Police at Surat, vice Mr. S. Kyte, transferred to the Belgaum Police.

Azum Huree Narain to be Probationary 4th Grade Inspector of Police in the Punch Mahals, vice Meer Shumshad Ali.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, District Deputy Collector, received charge of the Office of First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara from Mr. E. H. Little, on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, and delivered over charge of the same to Mr. T. Bosanquet on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

Lieutenant G. F. Codrington and Mr. A. C. Jervoise respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sholapoor, on the 1st instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs. H. B. Boswell and E. Cordeaux respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, on the 5th instant, in the afternoon.

Captain F. P. Bartholomew and Lieutenant G. H. F. Codrington, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of District Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

### NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Captain E. C. Ross, Assistant Political Agent, Gwadur, delivered over charge of his duties in the forenoon of the 31st October 1868, to proceed to Bombay on privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th November 1868. The unexpired portion of his leave is therefore cancelled, in supersession of the notification published at page 1204, of the Government Gazette, dated 3rd December 1868.

Mr. R. M. Lambert, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the Hydrabad Collectorate, has been allowed privilege leave for two months.

### NOTIFICATION BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF ASSURANCES

Moonshee Vusteeram and Cazee Deen Mahomed respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Sukkrund, in the Hydeabad District, on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1869.

### NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. Henry Vesey FitzGerald and E. Giles, recently appointed Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officers in Sind, have been posted to the Indus Right Bank Survey.

S. M. C. AND MYSORE.

Mr C. W. Richardson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Hoozoor Office, Southern Maratha Country Survey at Dharwar, rejoined his appointment from the leave granted him in the Government Gazette of the 11th November last before Office hours on the 6th current.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH MARCH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London.. | Cotton | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. | per ton |
| | Seeds | £1 0s. 0d. Nominal. | ,, |
| Liverpool | Cotton | £1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 5s. 0d. | ,, |
| Overland | Cotton | £7 0s. 0d. | p. 40 c. ft. |
| China ... | Sailing vessel Cotton | Nominal. | |
| | Steamer do. | Rs. 6 to 7 | per bale |
| | Opium | Rs. 10 to 15 | per chest |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 5 | per ton. |
| Mauritius | Gram | 12 annas | per bag. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Hera | Foe | Bangkok, Jan. 18. |
| | Bessie | Longlois | Singapore. |
| | James Childs | Kingcome | Kurrachee, March 12. |
| | Seaman's Bride | Anderson | Bangkok, Jan. 21. |
| | Schleswig Bride | Banson | Newcastle, Dec. 16. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Cherokee | Caffey | Madras. |
| | John Elliott | Griffiths | Liverpool. |
| | Noel | Burgolat | Bordeaux via Malabar Coast. |
| | Windsor Castle | Douglas | London. |

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Hero, Captain Price, which arrived in port on the 12th instant, spoke the British ship Bravelaw, 42 days from Liverpool for Bombay, lat. 21-39 S. long. 32-49 W., on December 28; and the British ship Lord Raglan, 47 days from Bankok, bound to Falmouth, England, lat. 25-31 S. long. 68-23 E., on January 31.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Orissa, Babot, to China.
Ship Niagara, Fry, to Havre.
Ship Marie Laure, Brechyoir, to Pondicherry.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Fleur de Lis, to Liverpool.
Brig Eagle, to Allepey and Kerakara.

### CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 13 James Livesay
Nimrod

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

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Index to Railway Stations.
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Introduction.
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

THE late distressing hunting accident upon the Ure, in Yorkshire, recalls to mind the curious indifference to one of the most useful, and easily acquired bodily of accomplishments, which the English, in common with most civilized peoples, display. We refer to the Art, or rather to the acquisition of the knack of swimming. Had each of the members of that hapless crew been, as they ought to have been, tolerably well acquainted with this exercise, there is good reason to believe that, barring accidents, such as a kick from a struggling horse, they would all, or nearly all, have been able to have followed the example of Sir George Wombwell, and have extricated themselves from a position which, to a good swimmer, need have been unpleasant, rather than dangerous. No doubt much of the fatality which resulted from the accident was due to the struggling horses having kicked their riders, when they first came to the surface, and so disabled them from further exertion. But a good swimmer would, upon the first violent tilt of the boat, have made exertions to spring clear of it, and its occupants, while the task of emerging from the overset boat, if unable to leap from under it, would have been but a moderate feat for one accustomed to take care of himself in the water. But to a man who could not swim, the accident was one which combined almost every element of danger possible in such cases. The cold water striking with a numbing effect upon the heated body, the curiously bewildering sensation which is imparted by being precipitated headlong from an overturning boat; the struggling of the horses; the sweeping of the current; and the likelihood of being seized upon by some fellow unfortunate, or struck by the gunwale of the boat, as it turned over, were all there, needing the energy and skill of a practised swimmer to contend successfully against them. Moreover, there can be small question that, of all terrors, few are more deadly, or unnerving, than that which seizes upon a man who, knowing himself to be unable to swim, finds himself suddenly hurled into cold deep water. The faculties of such a man at once seem to get all abroad; and to be replaced by a mere fierce, mechanical struggle with the waters, a strong savage desire to grip for dear life, the first obstacle which comes into contact with the wilder clawing fingers. As a cat, when dragged backwards by her tail, seems to throw all her abundant energies into her talons, so does the energy of a drowning man centre in his hands; which desperately clutch at any object, real or imaginary, although the effort is oftentimes the very cause of his sinking far more rapidly than he otherwise would. In hardly one case in a hundred, does the *non*-swimmer attempt to imitate the motions which alone are required to convert him into a swimmer. He clutches, and clutches, for a few brief seconds, and then sinks exhausted by exertions which, used in another way, would have kept him quietly afloat upon the surface of the water, or have enabled him to look round for and reach some friendly support. An instance of the unreasoning panic which seizes upon the boldest *non*-swimmers, when in peril of drowning, was afforded three or four years ago, near Dover, upon the occasion of trying the capacities of a new life-boat, which had been stationed on that coast, and which had been constructed on some new principle. It was desired that the boat should be subjected to as disadvantageous a trial as could be artificially applied to her—partly with the view of inspiring her crew with a confidence in her powers of self-righting and buoyancy, and partly to ascertain, still more fully, the value of the modifications which had been introduced into her build. Her crew consisted of ten men, belonging to the coastguard service, all of whom were old man-of-war's men, and were under the command of the chief officer of the nearest coastguard station. There were also two amateurs, who had obtained permission to accompany the boat on her trial trip. Both of these were good swimmers; and so also were about half of the crew. The remainder either swam indifferently or were wholly ignorant of the Art. In accordance with a stringent rule of the Association, each of the twelve occupants of the boat was equipped with a life-belt, rather to the annoyance of the good swimmers, who would have willingly evaded the encumbrance. It was a summer afternoon, but a strong south east wind was blowing, creating a fair average surf, which ran sufficiently high to drench the crew as they pulled off. The shore was lined with spectators. These details are necessary, to show that the crew knew perfectly well what was going to happen. After rowing some distance, the boat was brought back within six hundred yards of the shore, turned broadside on to the wind and surf, and the crew then standing up on the lee side, and hauling, on a given signal, at some ropes which had been purposely fastened to the windward gunwale, she was pulled sheer over. The result was instructive. Those who could swim, contrived, by a wary spring, and a prompt use of their arms and legs, to get clear of the boat by a couple of yards; and there they floated like so many bottles, on the surface, watching the beautiful craft right herself, which she did with wonderful rapidity. The *non*-swimmers, however, were almost to a man caught, as in an extinguisher, by the boat, as she turned over,—and when relieved from their momentary imprisonment by her righting herself again, began, in spite of the perfect impossibility of their getting more than breast deep under the surface, to struggle violently, gasping loudly for breath, calling for assistance, and seizing one another in a true death grip,—in short, they were, in spite of the premeditation of the whole thing, perfectly unnerved. Now here we have a striking example of the desperate helplessness, and thoughtless panic, which besets the *non*-swimmer, even although an old sailor, and under the most favourable circumstances, when suddenly shot into deep water. What then can one expect from unprepared men, in circumstances in every way distinctly disadvantageous? What but an utter loss of self command; a brief desperate idle struggle—and death?

And yet swimming is so pleasant, and so healthful, and so vitally valuable in itself, is also one of the easiest of acquisitions; and easier than riding, easier than rowing, far easier than skating—accomplishments which nearly every one is more or less versed in. Every savage swims from early childhood. In this country, a native is as fearless as a dog in the water. The Chinese, too, as a body, are quite at home in it. But the civilized, danger-loving, adventurous European, regards swimming as the least of all accomplishments; and too often as one not worth even an attempt to acquire. Is not our physical educational system at fault somewhere? Is Government sufficiently alive to the virtues of the Art, as regards its soldiers? Ought a man who *cannot* swim to be considered an efficient soldier, when eight feet of water, seven feet deep, will suffice to imprison him? Is he efficient? We say—No. But how few efforts have been made to meet the want. In Poona, for example, with its three or four thousand European soldiers, there are no swimming baths. It is true there are to be shortly; but it is a matter which has only been very recently thought of. Every soldier should be compelled to learn to swim; and every child taught it as much as a matter of course as he is taught to avoid the commoner poisons, or the danger of playing with fire and gunpowder.

OUR attention has been called to the rules and regulations under which Colonels of the Indian Service succeed to their off-reckonings, and the injustice done to certain old Veterans by not making one rule for all. In the time of the H. E. I. Company each battalion of Artillery and Engineers and Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry in the three Presidencies had its Colonel drawing what was termed his "Colonel's allowances or off-reckonings," succession to which was by seniority (in the list of Colonels in the Presidency) in the branch where the vacancy occurred. All branches of the Service fared alike and had no other means of succeeding to the Colonel's allowances; but since the formation of the three Staff Corps things have been changed, and the rule *in them* now is that, every substantive Lieutenant Colonel whose Commission as such bears date prior to the 18th February 1861 shall be entitled to his Colonel's allowances after ten years' service in that rank, and every Lieutenant Colonel whose Commission bears that date shall serve twelve years in that rank for the same allowances. Another rule is that a service of thirty-eight years shall entitle an officer to Colonel's allowances, but this period must be passed thus—twelve years as a Subaltern, eight as a Captain, six as a Major, and twelve as a Lieutenant Colonel. We may therefore lay it down that our present rulers look on thirty-eight years' service in India as sufficient for any officer to claim his Colonel's allowances. Few rules can be framed that will not hurt some one, but a reference to the Bombay Army List will show that, whilst some officers are gaining their off-reckoning under existing rules in about thirty-four years' service, others are still hoping for them in vain after forty, forty-two, forty-three, and forty-nine years' service, and it is this injustice we would bring to notice, in the hope that something may be done to alleviate it.

In the list of Colonels of the Bombay Army the following will be found:—

In the Royal Artillery—Colonel and Major General H. W. Trevelyan, C. B., a Cadet of 19th December 1820, nearly forty-nine years' service; Colonel H. Forster, a Cadet of 15th June 1827, nearly forty-two years' service.

In the Royal Engineers—Colonel and Major General C. W. Tremenheere, C. B., a Cadet of 11th June 1829, nearly forty years' service.

In the Infantry (Staff Corps)—Colonel W. B. Salmon, a Cadet of 20th February 1826, over forty-three years' service; Colonel T. Stock, a Cadet of 30th November 1826, over forty-two years' service.

Now all these old Veterans have served their country honestly and well, have spent more than the best part of their lives in a foreign land, and would gladly see their Colonel's allowances; but whilst some have to wait for a death step, others have to complete twelve years in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel before they can get them. A further reference to the Bombay List will show that Colonel Marriott, late of the Bombay Engineers, a Cadet of 9th December 1836, and now of the Bombay Staff Corps, will succeed to his Colonel's allowances on the 16th August 1870, after thirty-four years' service. This officer being a Lieutenant Colonel of 16th August 1860, succeeds to his Colonel's allowances after ten years' service in that rank. Colonel Marriott entered the Bombay Engineers after Major General Tremenheere, and had he remained in his corps could not have obtained his Colonel's allowances before him. But by existing rules all this is changed.

We have merely alluded to a few prominent cases in the Bombay Army, but doubtless our remarks apply to many veterans in the other Presidencies, and we hope our having noticed the subject may do some good. We would make the rules of the Staff Corps applicable to all branches of the service, and let all officers who have completed thirty-eight years' service be entitled to their Colonel's allowances in the same way as their comrades in the Staff Corps. We would have this granted irrespective of the time passed in each rank, as service in India is just as wearing and relaxing in one rank as the other; and as all entered the service on the same terms, all should be entitled to leave it on like conditions of pay, pension, and off-reckonings, provided their full time of service has been completed. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and unless some speedy alterations are made in the existing rules regarding succession to Colonel's allowances, we fear many a gallant old officer will not be spared to receive them.

MR. RAYMOND WEST, Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind, has obtained two years' furlough from the 25th of May next.

A DESPATCH of the Secretary of State addressed to the Government of Bombay, and dated the 11th February, intimates officially that the Government of the grand Duke of Oldenburg has suppressed the Oldenburg Consulate at Akyab, Bombay, and Rangoon.

THE following telegram has been recieved by the local Government from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India:—"All salaries, from March, at the rate of rupees forty-one, annas ten and pies eight per mensem, and upwards, will be assessed under the new Income Tax at one per cent."

THE following proclamation by the Gaekwar of Baroda is published in the "Government Gazette." It is dated the 24th February:—

> "In consequence of the prevailing high prices, the payment of transit duty on grain was remitted by this Government, and previous to this free export of grain was permitted for the purpose of trade.
>
> "It is now again hereby notified that no restriction will be put on the removal of grain out of the territories of this Government, when the same is required for commercial purposes."

We are curious to know what other purposes than "commercial purposes" grain is exported for. By making some exceptions—though what they are we do not clearly see—the Gaekwar has of course opened the way to annoyances and "zoolum." The Rajpootana Chiefs have been more liberal. The Secretary to Government describes the proclamation as one "permitting the free export of grain from the Gaekwar's territories," but looking at the terms of the proclamation this is clearly not a correct description.

IT is stated by the "Madras Athenæum" that Colonel J. C. Anderson has gone to Calcutta to take the place of Colonel Strachey at the head of the Irrigation Department.

THE inhabitants of the town of Fyzpoor, in the Khandeish Collectorate, being desirous that taxes should be imposed for municipal purposes, the Governor in Council has declared Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in that town from the 15th April 1869.

WE learn from the "Sindian" that Dr. James, who was some time ago Civil Surgeon at Hydrabad, has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Kurrachee. Dr. James, who is at Aden, will probably arrive in Sind by the end of this month, when Dr. Morton will join the 2nd Belooch Regiment.

THE "Sindian" understands that Mr. Rawlinson, the Agent of the Sind Railway, will proceed to England shortly, and that Captain John Wood, the Superintendent of the Indus Steam Flotilla, will act for him. It is possible Mr. Rawlinson may not return to India.

IN consequence of the late determination of Government to offer annually a fixed quantity of 50,000 chests of opium, and to keep a reserve of 10,00 chests, it has, we observe, been found necessary to increase the area of cultivation by 9,000 beegahs and to re-open the sub-deputy opium agencies of Seetapore and Rohilcund, which were closed in 1865, at an increased outlay of Rs. 4,000 per month.

THE Senate of the Madras University have resolved, says the "Madras Times," to introduce a most desirable change into their examinations. Hitherto these have been conducted entirely by papers, a mode that is peculiarly adapted for favouring the detestable system of "cram" that has now usurped the place of real education. Hereafter there will be "viva voce" examinations, in addition to the test papers, and the examiners will have some opportunity of testing the real knowledge of the candidates.

THE Government of India has declared that persons employed under municipalties are not eligible to pensions under any rules administered by the Government of India or the Local Governments, unless they serve in eligible grades in the police of the presidency towns which are under Government control, or are under officers appointed by the Government, or in municipal police establishments in the mofussil which are amalgamated with the civil constabulary, or in establishments paid from local funds which are under Government control, but are administered, as in the Bombay presidency, by municipalities.—*Englishman.*

IT appears that the Calcutta opera season of 1868-69 has proved successful. Signor Cagli having carried out his engagements to the satisfaction of the committee and the public, "it has been determined," says the "Englishman," "to entrust that gentleman with the formation of another company for next season. Signora Zenoni alone, of all the present company, will be re-engaged, and the entire troupe is to consist of two prima donnas, one contralto, one comprimaria, two tenori, one tenore secondo, two baritones, one buffo, one basso and one basso secondi. A new and efficient chorus is also to be engaged, and the repertoire of operas increased." We wish Bombay could equal Calcutta in regard to amusements.

WE observe that in reply to an enquiry by the Madras Government whether an Executive Engineer of the P. W. Department may be allowed to reckon towards pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, the period of his employment in the same department during which he held his military contract as a non-commissioned officer of the army, the Supreme Government has stated that the principle of the decision given in financial resolution No. 1718, dated 19th August 1868, by which non-commissioned officers of the army employed in the Public Works Department, and advanced to the Engineer establishment, are allowed to reckon their whole departmental service for pension under the Uncovenanted Rules, is fully applicable to the case brought under notice.

THE "Madras Standard" thinks that the local volunteers are fast degenerating and may very probably come to grief. At the last annual inspection of the regiment by General McCleverty, the attendance, says this journal, was very discreditable. The entire strength of the corps is eight companies, and it is said only four were on the ground on the morning of the inspection. "This," says the "Standard," "is attributable to the officers who, to their discredit, be it said, take but little interest in the welfare of the corps, and do not evince that liking for the men which was apparent when the companies were commanded by others some years ago. Altogether, the Volunteer Guards of Madras appear to have lost a great portion, if not all, their former reputation, and it will require considerable exertion on their part to regain it!"

## THE AFGHAN AMEER'S VISIT TO THE PUNJAB.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, 12TH MARCH.

IN my letter of yesterday I informed you that the date of the Viceregal Durbar, to be held at Umballa, was changed to the 27th inst., and that consequently the dates of the Ameer's halts at the stations between Peshawur and Lahore had also been altered. With regard to the Ameer's stay at Lahore the following programme has been decided upon. The Ameer is to reach the mausloeum of the Emperor Jehangeer at the Shah Darah, across the river Ravee, on the 14th, or the day after to-morrow, and will be received there by Mr. Justice D. Simson, Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, the Civil and Military authorities of the station, and the native nobles and grandées. Khemahs, shamians, durees, carpets and other such articles—as many as could be procured from the offices of the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Court, &c.,—have been sent down to Shah Darah for the use of His Highness, and his suite and retinue, as well as of the English officers and others who accompany the Ameer. The Ameer will pass the night of the 14th at the Shah Darah, and will be visited next morning by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who, with his staff, will proceed to that place to pay his first visit to His Highness and to welcome him to the capital of the Punjab. At 4 o'clock the same day the Ameer will leave Shah Darah, cross the Ravee bridge of boats and take his quarters on the parade ground in front of the Summun Boorj of the Lahore Fort, the Lieutenant Governor joining him when he alights at the parade.

On the morning of the 16th His Highness will pay a visit to the Lieutenant Governor at the Government House and will receive salutes of guns from the Lahore Fort on arriving and leaving. In the afternoon Sir Donald Macleod will pay His Highness a return visit, accompanied by the staff, and officers hereafter to be nominated, receiving salutes in his turn.

On the morning of the 17th the Ameer will be taken over to the railway workshops, the Central Museum and, if he desires, to some other places of interest. In the evening of the same day there will be a grand fête and illumination at the Shalamar Gardens, which will end with a display of fireworks.

On the morning of the 18th a grand review of troops will take place at the Meean Meer cantonments, and at 3 o'clock of the same day a grand Durbar will be held at the Montgomery Hall, bringing the festivities of the day to a close.

The Ameer is to leave Lahore for Umballa on the 19th.

The more detailed accounts of the ceremonies &c., to be observed during His Highness' stay at Lahore have yet to be notified in the "Gazette," but from the general outline I have given you will be able to judge of the grand nature of the festivities that are to take place.

The beautiful apartments of the Montgomery Hall—the finest and most spacious specimen of architecture at our station—are being decorated with all the additional beauties which can be made use of to render them as splendid as possible. A high platform of marble has been placed at the head of the Hall for the seats of the Ameer and the Lieutenant Government, and staircases have been formed around, covered by embroidered work. In all other respects the Hall is being decorated with the greatest taste. The passages in the Hall will be lined by two or more companies of the 92nd Highlanders, and (instead of the practice of letting them see through "chicks," which has hitherto been followed at our station) separate accommodation in the galleries is to be assigned to native ladies.

A conversazione is expected to take place on the night of the 18th after the Durbar is over, and this also will doubtless be on a scale of great splendour, at the Montgomery or Lawrence Hall.

In regard to affairs at Peshawur, you have been informed of the particulars down to the 8th March. On the morning of the 9th the Ameer, with his son, Sirdar Mahomed Abdoollah Khan, and his suite drove towards the cantonment, to the Commissioner's bungalow, to pay him a visit. The interview lasted for about two hours and the Ameer returned to his camp at Korkutree. On His Highness' return he received the Civil and Military Officers of the station to have a last interview with them as he was going on the following morning to Lahore, and on their departure he sent each of them trays of fruits through his peshkhizmuts to their respective bungalows.

After these receptions the Commissioner paid the Ameer his usual visit at 4 o'clock, and after a stay of a few minutes at His Highness' residence, took him for refreshments. The Ameer returned to his quarters at 7 P.M.

On the 8th the Commissioner, Major Pollock, with Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain and the Civil Surgeon at Peshawur, took the Ameer to the cantonments to visit the photographer. His Highness was on this occasion accompanied by his son, Abdoollah Khan, his ushkakasee, Shere Dill Khan, and the vakeel, Atta Mahomed Khan. The party stopped at the photographer's for about an hour, and it is said that a very nice portrait of the Ameer and suite has been taken.

The Commissioner's presents to the Ameer's son have consisted of musical instruments, watches, microscopes, beautiful portraits, glassware and the like, likely to please the boy.

Some of the Ameer's retinue left Peshawur for Lahore on the 7th and 8th by dak gharrees, the rest with the Ameer and his suite were to leave on the 10th.

## THE FLIGHT OF THE EX-AMEER AND ABDOOL RAHMAN KHAN.

A LETTER received at Lahore from the camp of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, on the 9th instant, contains the following latest news concerning the movements of the ex-Ameer and his nephew:—

"An urzee was received this day by the Ameer, through the Governor of Jellalabad, from Alleejah Ursalla Khan, the Ameer's Governor at Khost, informing him that the ex-Ameer, Mahomed Azim Khan, and his nephew, Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, had left the Wazeeree Hills with seventy sowars for Kahi Musood. Abdool Rahman first fled to that place, and was afterwards joined there by the ex-Ameer. Both of them then made their way with their followers to Kakristan, or the country of the Kakrees, or Kakurs, five marches off Khost. They now intend to make their way to Beloochistan, thence to proceed to either Persia or Bokhara as opportunity may permit. Alleejah Ursalla Khan further stated that he had despatched his sowars to the several passes off Khost to prevent the defeated Chiefs from escaping to Beloochistan and to try their best endeavours to effect their capture. The Ameer hereupon ordered his ushkakasee, Nazir Shere Dill Khan, to write a purwanah to the Governor of Khost, expressing the Ameer's pleasure at his active conduct. As Kakristan is just on the road to Candahar, the Ameer ordered that the Jellalabad Governor should be directed to communicate with the Governor of that city, enjoining him at once to shut up all the passes leading to Candahar, and to despatch special men to effect the capture of the defeated Chiefs.

"The Ameer received information from Turkistan to the effect that Nazir Hyder, whom Sirdar Ishak Khan had created Governor of Tukhta Pool, had been murdered by the sons of Khoda Nazur Khan Warduk, Governor at Ghiznee. The latter succeeded in restoring the Tukhta Pool fort to Alum Khan, but Meer Jehandad Khan, Governor of Mazari Shareef, with General Ali Mahomed Khan, came to the rescue of Ishak Khan's party and revenged the murder of Nazur Hyder. The sons of Khoda Nazur Warduk were obliged to evacuate the fort and to take flight, so that the party of Ishak Khan was the victor."

## RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15TH MARCH.

THE weather has been very windy and cloudy since yesterday. It blew a little gale, after which a few drops of rain fell, but this was scarcely of two minutes' duration.

Owing to the appointment of Major Parr as Assistant to the Resident of Baroda in charge of Amreilly, there will again be some changes in the staff of the Agency. It is expected that Captain Russell will be appointed to act as Third Assistant, Lieutenant Hancock as Fourth, and Mr. Kristnajee Luxmon as personal assistant. If so, it is to be hoped that Captain Russell will be placed in charge of the district (western) always held by the Third Assistant, as the district is an extensive one, and requires an officer possessing experience, the *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re* method of doing business, and a thorough acquaintance with the country and its people, satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him. Mr. Kristnajee's abilities and fitness for a superior post are so well known, that I need not now say a word about them.

The new Kamdar of Gondul, Dooleraee Rugoonathraee, is doing his duty honestly and conscientiously. He has released several prisoners who were unjustly sentenced by the former ministry, has opened a treasury where business is systematically conducted, and is organizing an efficient police, but unless the Duvey family be rooted out of the place, all his endeavours to benefit the State and its subjects may prove unavailing.

## MATRIMONIAL MUSINGS.

(BY A MISOGAMISTIC CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, 7TH MARCH.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the Princess Alexandra's marriage. Your O. C. saw her on that day at Windsor. I extended my patronage to them in a kind way. The invitation to the wedding I did not accept, and as my digestion is rather bad I did not eat any of their wedding cake. However I went to see them turned off, and spent a very pleasant day under the toes of a stout farmer and a witty young man in a white hat who enjoyed the treat from inside the walls of Windsor Castle. I have never been able to understand why that farmer should have singled out my toes to stand on. He was enraged because I wanted to draw them away, and asked me "where I was a shovin' to"—which is the usual complaint of the British cad when eltowing anybody else out of the way. The remembrance of the inbred humour of that white-hatted young "gent" has remained with me ever since. At a distance his clothes looked decent and even recherchés, but near at hand they degenerated into greasiness. I hoped to over awe him with a look, but he thought I was admiring his cigar and offered me a "weed." The happy couple, I recollect, looked very weary, and the young man remarked that she looked "scrumptious," a quality which I did not perceive. The former slid off my toes and cheered, getting on again after he had finished. But it is time to talk of Surat, so your own proser will proceed. I think I told you that we were to have some weddings here. A clergyman, the Rev. C. Kirk, was imported for the occasions, and kept an eye on the bridegrooms. He had, I understand, several European detectives disguised as natives near the railway station, in case the prisoners at the bar should escape. In my character of the British public I considered I had a right to stand behind a tree and watch the proceedings. I should like to draw a chick over what happened, but no, I will finish this brandy and soda, and dash at it. On Saturday last, as "I vos a volkin," to use the vulgar tongue, near the Church—by accident of course—I saw the following. I saw first a carriage arrive with two male creatures. One I knew at once was the "happy man" (!), the other was sent to watch him, and had orders, I believe, to knock him on the head should he try to run away. Any one can tell a bridegroom. [RECEIPT FOR MAKING ONE—Catch your bachelor, put him inside a blue-black coat, light trousers and gloves, disfigure him with an ornamental tie, patent leather boots, and brush his hair till he daren't turn his head; serve while hot.] This particular man was blue in the face, principally, and trembling violently. His attempts to look happy, and so deceive his captors, were really painful to witness. Whenever he moved towards the door his "best man" moved after him, and, I believe, threatened him several times. Presently some more carriages arrived containing bridesmaids, bonnets, and other frippery. Last of all came the bride, but I did not see her, being engaged in watching another prisoner who is to be finished on Monday. There were several brutal bachelors in full war-paint looking on, poor things, in happy innocence, while the baleful glare of future matrimony shed a lurid light on their pale but noble countenances. If I do get a little incoherent, don't mind me, pray don't. I could not help it, indeed I could not. Picture to yourself a blue person, with light-coloured continuations, being linked for life to a white one in artificial orange blossoms. I can say no more. My bosom was too full of brandy and soda, and I wept aloud. The two who were now one, tottered into a carriage, and were driven home, where cake and wine were administered, which recovered them partially. They left the station that same day amid fervent, but, I fear, useless benedictions. I cannot stand such another sight. I have dreamt of myself several times since, in that position, but I can't bear it. I imagine myself in invisible blue, and only too visible white, with gloves on, and a collar, oh such a collar, like a little dog, a small toy-terrier, and it has invariably proved too much for me. Had I been that parti coloured person, I should have destroyed those outrages on good taste and fled away. The best man might have pursued me, but I know a bank,—not whereon the wild thyme grows, but another, where a evil smell blows,—and there the corpse of that superior man should have found a watery grave. Surat is a maniac just now on weddings, but with "care and a generous diet"—

VALE.

## INDIAN LETTER POSTAGE.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Postmaster General at Bombay reminds us that the Governor General in Council has declared that the limits of weight, for the several rates of letter postage, shall be doubled in respect of letters posted on or after the 1st April 1869. The new scale is as follows:—

On every letter not exceeding half a tolah in weight six pie.

On every letter exceeding half a tolah and not exceeding one tolah in weight one anna.

And for every tolah in weight above one tolah, one additional anna, and every fraction of a tolah above one tolah shall be charged as one additional tolah.

# LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

Heavy reinforcements have been ordered for the West India squadron.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day states that France and Belgium had agreed to a satisfactory solution of the Railway difficulty.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive in that city on the 13th (? 30th) inst.

## AMERICA AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, 16TH MARCH.

The resolution introduced into the Senate authorizing the recognition of Cuban independence has been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

## BARRISTERS AND PLEADERS.

AN important question regarding the right of precedence of barristers over pleaders, was decided on the 13th inst. at the Appellate Side of the High Court. On a special appeal being called on for hearing before Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Phear Mr. Manomohun Ghose, barrister, rose to address the Court on behalf of the appellant, when Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee, who had been engaged with him, claimed to be heard first. The question was argued at considerable length before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Phear. Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee claimed to be heard first on the ground that barristers could not claim as a matter of right to be heard first, and that, so far as the Appellate Side was concerned, a barrister did not take precedence over a pleader of longer standing, and that whenever such precedence had been allowed, it had been by private arrangement and not because a barrister was entitled to it as a matter of right. Mr. Ghose relied chiefly on the uniform practice that had prevailed in the Sudder Court, as well as in the High Court, of giving precedence to barristers, and contended that a marked distinction had been made in the Letters Patent of 1865 between barristers as advocates, and pleaders as vakeels; that the functions of the advocate, and the vakeel were different, and that according to the practice which was the law of the Court, a barrister was entitled to pre-audience. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phear ruled in favour of Mr. Ghose, but Mr. Justice Bayley was of a different opinion. The Court was exceedingly crowded and the discussion of the matter occupied nearly three hours.—*Englishman.*

## BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—We hear that the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould will cease to sit in Court from the 1st proximo.

MR. C. THWAITES has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality from the 16th January last till further orders.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the children in the Byculla Schools takes place *this* (Friday) afternoon. This is generally an interesting meeting, and no doubt many of the friends of the institution will attend.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,24,44,713, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 75,50,083; of the total, Rs. 1,23,02,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. "ORISSA," Captain Babot, will sail to-day for China, with 1,532 chests of Malwa opium, 719 bales of cotton, and the following passengers for Melbourne:—Mr. Michael Boyle and Mr. Alexander MacGowan.

HASOTE.—We are informed that the inhabitants of Hasote have engaged on their behalf one of the pleaders of the High Court to present a petition to Government against the order of the latter for the abolition of the office of moonsiff at that station.

READING FOR SEAMEN.—The Rev. W. B. Keer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of books, including Fielding's complete works and other volumes, from a "Friend," left at the Cathedral vestry for circulation among the seamen.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran. The latest dates from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, were 15th March, *via* Russia, 10th March.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday committed Francis Bernaldo, a Manilla man, to stand his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court, for fraudulently using as genuine five documents, purporting to be genuine Government currency notes for ten rupees, knowing the same to be false.

ANUNTHROW RAMCHUNDER, carkoon in the office of the Executive Engineer, Dharwar, having been convicted of embezzlement of Government moneys, and dismissed from the public service, it has been notified that his re-employment under Government, in any capacity whatever, is prohibited.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Heads of Government Departments at the Presidency and in the Provinces are permitted to close their Offices from Thursday, the 25th, to Tuesday, the 30th instant, both days inclusive, for the Easter holidays provision to be made for the dispatch of emergent business.

THE HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS.—A meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay will be held this day at 4-30 P.M. at the residence of the Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy to consider the best means of expressing their sense of the esteem and respect in which the Honourable Mr. Ellis is held by the native community.

THE CURRENCY—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 15th March, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 7th instant:—

| | | 15th March | 7th March. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 10 Note | Rs. | 23,98,120 Rs. | 24,41,270 |
| Rs. 20 ,, | Rs. | 15,00,800 Rs. | 15,22,620 |
| Rs. 50 ,, | Rs. | 21,53,000 Rs. | 21,18,300 |
| Rs. 100 ,, | Rs. | 48,84,000 Rs. | 49,20,300 |
| Rs. 500 ,, | Rs. | 14,86,500 Rs. | 15,38,000 |
| Rs. 1,000 ,, | Rs. | 3,29,65,000 Rs. | 3,18,99,000 |
| Total.. | Rs. | 4,53,93,420 Rs. | 4,44,39,490 |

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Joseph O'Keefe, boarding house-keeper, was charged with an aggravated assault on the person of his wife, Mary O'Keefe. The magistrate, on the evidence before him, considered that it was a very hard case, and sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment of fine to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The undermentioned persons amongst others have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Khanbhaee Husonally, lately traded in partnership with Govind Girdhur, under the name of Govind Khanbhaee.

Nemchund Nanjee, a freight broker.

MOONSIFF AND PLEADERSHIPS.—The undermentioned persons were examined by a committee assembled on the 8th instant and have been declared qualified for the offices of Moonsiff and of Pleader in the High Court:—Moonsiffship—Mr. Wasudeo Nilkunt Bhudkumkur.—High Court Pleadership—Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, Mr. Choonilal Maneklal and Mr. Ghandebhoy Jehangeer Mody. The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have issued sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the districts named:—Sukharam Vishnoo Khurey, in Sattara, and Wassoodev Venkutesh, in Dharwar.

BANCOOT RIVER.—The following directions for entering Bancoot river by transits placed on shore are published in the *Government Gazette*. On the north end of Port Victoria is placed a transit (a truncated cone) 28 feet high, and having a white round ball on the top, two-thirds down the hill is a similar one; and on extreme northern point of same land is a third, placed on a low fort, which forms the point. Get the two first in line, and steer for the third one on low fort (which is steep to), passing it at about half cable's length in 5 fathoms at low water; this brings you to mouth of the river, about one mile in breadth here. The marks for entering, independent of transits, are—north end of Victoria Fort N. E. by E.; then steer for Low Fort on extreme north point of same land, leaving the mid-channel buoy on the port hand, and passing the Fort at half cable length in 5 fathoms low water.

MRS. CASE'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Case gave another of their performances in the Grant Road Theatre on Wednesday evening. After the success that attended the series of performances here, they returned from Poona in order to give a farewell night

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[illegible] nefit of Mr. Willy. That gentleman certainly [illegible]d thankful recognition for having been instrumental in bringing these performers to Bombay, and it was a matter of regret that though there was a pretty fair house, still there was not the bumper there should have been. The drawing room performance, the Wizard of the West, the Protean Cabinet and Sims Reeves were gone through in excellent style; and then "Married and Settled" was performed in capital spirits and most vigorously applauded. We should not omit to mention that Mr. Willy appeared at the piano in the second part, and got a most hearty reception. At the close of the performance Mrs. Case in a few neat sentences expressed her thanks to the audience for the liberal support given her at every appearance in Bombay, and the grateful remembrance she and Mr. Case would ever feel towards the people of Bombay.

THEATRICALS ON BOARD THE S. S. "SUMATRA."—The stewards of the s. s. *Sumatra*, during their last voyage, gave their sixth entertainment to an audience who, by their repeated marks of approval, followed by a most substantial acknowledgment, gave evidence that the reputation the amateurs had gained at their first attempt is still maintained. They are now provided with those accessories of scenes, wings and costumes which are so requisite to any theatrical representation. The pieces produced on this last occasion were well chosen and capitally rendered, commencing first with Morton's farce of "A Thumping Legacy." Fillipps, by Mr. Moses, was carefully acted and well made up. Leoni and Bambogetti did their utmost towards the success of the piece, while the Jerry of Mr. E. Hampton kept the audience on the most good humoured terms with the untiring amateurs. The entertainment concluded with Buckstone's popular farce of "A Rough Diamond," the principal character of which was most ably acted by "Miss" H. Dallison. Our correspondent says he does not remember having seen so difficult a character as that of Margery pourtrayed with such skill as was done by this "lady." Mr. Jupp undertook the unfortunate lover, Blenheim, and played his part in the manner which has rendered him one of the leading members of the party. The brief but excellent character of Cousin Joe was undertaken by Mr. E. Hampton, who made the most of it, gaining considerable applause by the earnest manner in which he delivered those sentences which have made "Poor Joe" such a favourite with the play-going public. The scene in which he first encounters Margery was most effectively performed. The management was undertaken by Mr. E. Green, and the issue of his labours reflects great credit on his perseverance. The performance (which came off under the patronage of Captain C. A. White and the lady passengers) concluded at ten, and in an incredibly short space of time Thespis had again given way to nautical routine and the calls of Morpheus.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th March, was 374, being a decrease of 54 as compared with the preceding week, 59 more than the total of the week ending 17th March 1868 and 108 less than mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 78 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

| Section or Sub-Section. | Population by Census of 1864. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Measles. | Fever. | Other diseases. | Accident & Violence. | Unknown Causes. | Total exclusive of still-born. | Total of reported birth in the week exclusive of still-born. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | 19,161 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 3 |
| Fort, Southern | 2,455 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Fort, Northern | 39,258 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | 14 | 2 |
| Esplanade | 7,969 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Market | 75,402 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | 27 | 8 |
| Mandwee | 41,452 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | 20 | 8 |
| Chuckla | 41,442 | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | 19 | 6 |
| Oomberkharee | 65,029 | 1 | 7 | ... | 11 | 20 | ... | ... | 39 | 16 |
| Dongree | 60,259 | ... | 4 | 1 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 20 | 3 |
| Dhobeetalao | 71,795 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 1 | ... | 22 | 1 |
| Phunuswaree | 22,529 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | 10 | 1 |
| Bhooleshwur | 50,282 | 2 | 6 | ... | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | 22 | 1 |
| Kharatalao | 23,454 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 11 | ... | ... | 26 | 6 |
| Koombarwara | 23,085 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 14 | 5 |
| Khetwaree | 29,177 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Girgaum | 21,505 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | 22 | ... |
| Chaoputee | 6,184 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 |
| Walkeshwur | 10,004 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mahaluxmee | 9,144 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Mazagon | 21,784 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 10 | 1 |
| Tarwaree | 9,462 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 |
| Kamatheepoora | 81,675 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 1 | ... | 47 | 2 |
| Parel | 7,002 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | 1 |
| Sewree | 5,042 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Seo | 12,078 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Mahim | 19,459 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Worlee | 10,211 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Harbour | 32,582 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 11 | ... |
| Bombay | 816,562 | 24 | 75 | 20 | 93 | 156 | 6 | ... | 374 | 78 |
| Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years | ... | 38 | 56 | 11 | 251 | 121 | 5 | 5 | 482 | ... |

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

| Race or Caste. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Measles. | Fever. | Other diseases | Accidents and Violence. | Total, ex. of Still-born. | Total Reported Births ex. of Still-borne |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boodhist—Jain, &c | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| Brahmin | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| Lingaet | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Bhatia | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | ... |
| Hindoo of other Caste | 18 | 40 | 14 | 35 | 72 | 180 | 180 | 38 |
| Hindoo out-caste | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 21 | 21 | 1 |
| Mussulman | 2 | 18 | ... | 35 | 49 | 99 | 99 | 22 |
| Parsee | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 10 | 21 | 21 | 6 |
| Jew | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Native-Christian | 1 | 5 | ... | 1 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 2 |
| Indo-European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Negro-African | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Chinese | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Unknown Races | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Total | 24 | 75 | 20 | 93 | 155 | 374 | 374 | 78 |
| Corresponding week, 1868 | ... | 38 | 3 | 117 | 154 | 315 | 315 | 55 |

## ST. PATRICK'S DINNER.

THE number of Scotchmen in Bombay has for a long series of years been so large that it has been no difficult matter to get up a dinner on St. Andrew's day, but the genial sons of the Emerald Isle have been but a sprinkling amongst the Caledonians, and to celebrate their wonderful patron saint's day by a public dinner seems never to have been thought of till this year. The Irishmen of Bombay, however, have shown that they are quite numerous enough to celebrate the festival of St. Patrick by a public dinner. A few weeks ago the idea of a St. Patrick's dinner was mooted, and a committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements, consisting of Colonel Torrens, Captain Walshe, Mr. J. Dunbar, Captain G. F. Henry, Dr. F. G. Joynt, Mr. G. F. Farran, Captain G. O'B. Carew, Captain T. M. Filgate, Mr. J. W. Orr, Dr. R. A. Dallas, and Mr. G. V. S. Fitzgerald. The efforts of the committee have been crowned with success, for on Wednesday evening upwards of sixty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner in Framjee Hall, Breach Candy. The table was very prettily decorated, and in pannellings at the ends of the room were the inscriptions "Cead-mille" a failthe," and "Erin a boo." In one of the windows an Irish harp and shamrock were traced in black on a red ground with the inscription "Quis separabit." Colonel Torrens, of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, who is always exceedingly happy at the festive board, occupied the chair, and Captain Walshe officiated as vice-chairman. The band of the 23rd Fusiliers was in attendance and discoursed a well selected programme of music in fine style during dinner and between the toasts.

The Company having dined,

"The Queen," and "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family" were duly honoured.

The Chairman next proposed "His Excellency the Governor, and the land we live in." He had hoped at one time that he would be able to welcome our most distinguished, able, and courteous Governor to that table in the name of St. Patrick as a true-hearted Irishman as he was—(applause)—but circumstances had willed it otherwise. At any rate he had sent them two worthy representatives in the shape of Captain Filgate and Captain Graham. As to "The land we live in" all he could say was that its prospects were brightening, for at this time they saw that two of the highest civil officers of the State were Irishmen. (Applause.) If under the auspices of Lord Mayo and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald India did not improve, then the divil mend it: it's its own fault. Poor Madras, benighted again; but there was balm in Gilead, and there was a chance even for Madras, for she had got a Commander-in-Chief who was an Irishman. (Applause.) He had heard this toast proposed at a recent public dinner by a very good friend of his, who proposed it with a great deal of learned talk on the subject of Government Resolutions, and heaven knew what, but he did not suppose they wished him to allude to these subjects. He could be eloquent as regarded municipal taxes, and he expected to have had his friend Mr. Arthur Crawford sitting on his right hand that evening, so that out of respect to that gentleman's feelings he had not studied the subject. He could have his little say, too, on the subject of the roads between Colaba and the Fort, especially where the cotton blockade went on, rendering it a matter of danger to drive between these two places. (Hear, hear.) The roads were abominable—(hear, hear)—he might say *a-Bombay-in-able*. (Laughter.) In conclusion he would only wish to say that in this little isle there was to be found as much beauty, as much wit, as much talent, as much pleasant society, and as good a lot of fellows as they would find in any part of India. (Applause.)

Band—Garryowen.

The Chairman then proposed "The Army and Navy." Gentlemen, he said, I confess to having some diffidence in rising to propose this toast. The last time I had any thing to do in connection with it was at a recent public dinner at which I returned thanks for the very toast I am now about to propose. I mentioned this at a solemn conclave of our committee which had assembled, and I made this mild remonstrance in much the same terms. "Wid you spake stinkin' fish o' yir owen cloth" said they; "not a bit o' me," said I, "but its my native modesty." "Och the divil fly away wi' yir native modesty," said they all; and so, gentlemen, the majority was against me, and I had to propose the toast. (Laughter.) I am very sorry to say we have to regret the absence of our most distinguished, courteous, and deservedly popular Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and also of his dear friend and military secretary, Colonel Dillon, an excellent soldier and Irish to the back-bone. (Applause.) But we may esteem ourselves extremely fortunate in having secured the welcome presence of the General Commanding the Brigade. (Applause.) The Artillery, gentlemen, are represented at this table by a certain long-legged ex-dragoon. He now wears the sober suit of civil life mostly, but put him on horseback and you would swear you heard the jingling spurs and saw the jaunty swinging sabredash of the Irish dragoon. I speak under correction, but I think we have no Royal Artilleryman here, so we will fire no big guns but it is, I may say, an alarming fact that were any of us, poor, uneducated portion of the army, to break down in our oratorical efforts, there are none of that highly educated, intellectual, and intelligent body, the Royal Engineers and officers of the Public Works Department to put us in order and set us agoing again. (Applause.) The Infantry, gentlemen, are strongly represented. Look—[pointing to the band of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers]—at that band. (Applause.) They wear on their caps the number of a regiment whose bravery decided Minden—(applause)—who, in noble brotherhood with the 7th Fusiliers, won Albuera, "when," as Napier nobly writes, "was seen with what a majesty the British soldier fights;" and in later days I am proud to say I can bear witness that the regiment showed the same dash and the same unflinching courage on Alma's bloody day. (Loud and continued applause.) As for our Cavalry, who does not remember Gilbert's pursuit of the Sikhs;—"how formidable in the hot pursuit." Ask Captain Filgate how irresistable was the charge—"the charge of the six hundred." (Applause.) Of troops such as these Britain may well be proud, and of the three nationalities none need be prouder than ould Ireland. (Applause.) For many a mother's son of them has she nursed, from Dukes and Field Marshalls down to the simple private—(applause)—from Wellington himself down to little Pat Murphy, the band boy. (Applause.) Again, gentlemen, there is a gap, and it is a wide gap in our circle—we have no representative of the Royal Navy. But I am proud to see among us more than one member of a service now extinguished, but which has left its mark on history—I allude to the late Indian Navy. (Renewed applause.) Their services in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere are matters of history, and I need not repeat them, they are so well known to you all; and I was also to-day informed by a good authority that their contributions to the charts of the world have been most valuable. (Applause.) Their sea surveying and the charts prepared by them have been models of accuracy. (Applause.) I can hardly conceive greater service than the useful, practical, beneficial, and humane science of scientific sea surveying. Gentlemen, I have only known the service so far as regards the pleasant fellows who have remained. I have found them ever willing to oblige, ever courteous, and I tender them at this moment my most heartfelt thanks for the way in which they co-operate with me in every little endeavour I make to promote the happiness and the amusement of my men. (Applause.)

Band—Rule Brittannia.

Major General Hough returned thanks for the Army.

Commander Robinson, late I. N., who was received with loud applause, replied for the Navy. Whatever might be the fate of the few remaining Indian Navy men, he was certain that whenever they were called upon they would try as in days gone by to do their duty. (Applause.) He might be excused as an Englishman in responding to this toast to remark that it was not to be forgotten that in some degree the *prestige* of the Navy was due to the many distinguished Irishmen who had adorned it. (Applause.)

Lieutenant Carew, late I. N., here sang "The Shamrock."

Mr. John Dunbar—The committee have done me the honour to ask me to propose the first characteristic or peculiar toast of the evening, which is "The memory of St. Patrick." (Applause.) I hope there is nobody at this table, be he English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish, who has not heard of St. Patrick long before to-day. (Hear, hear.) The Irishmen look upon him as the one who invented the Shamrock, who banished snakes and toads out of the land, and who built a church and put a steeple on it. (Applause.) But it occurred to me that that information would not be considered sufficient for our guests, for the Englishmen and Irishmen who have honoured us with their company this evening, might not have been so familiar with the history of St. Patrick as Irishmen ought to be, and I went to the library of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Laughter.) There I found a very learned and able and interesting work by a high dignitary of the Established Church in Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. Todd, "The Life of St. Patrick." On opening the book I found that in the preface the writer said he did not intend to confute those people who denied the existence of St. Patrick altogether. Gentlemen, the idea of any man being found capable of denying the existence of St. Patrick; such a thing surpasses belief. (Laughter.) So the learned Doctor says he will not refute the arguments of those who deny that the Saint ever existed, for their arguments refute themselves. (Laughter.) I studied the book very attentively, but I believe, though I were to tell you all about it, you would not be much edified. However, I find, on the very highest authority, that St. Patrick was a gentleman, and that he came of decent people. (Laughter and applause.) Gentlemen, we all of course have a great reverence for St. Patrick, but I think there are one or two points in his career which must commend him to Englishmen and Scotchmen. He had, I may tell you, a very good idea of living. (Laughter.) The other day I saw a reference to him—that his feast days always fall in Lent. That is unfortunate in this country, where we observe the Lenten regulations so very strictly, and on the part of the committee I have now to apologize to our guests for the very poor Lenten fare we have set before them. (Laughter and applause.) But, gentlemen, St. Patrick was a man of sense. We are told his father kept a whiskey shop; perhaps he thought that the less a man was able to eat the more he would be able to drink, and I believe that was the reason why he fixed his feasts in Lent. (Laughter.) I have also studied Charles O'Malley, and from him it appears that one of the Saint's greatest works was the institution of the order of the Monks of the Screw. To them he gave two canons, one with regard to fasting; he says to humble your bodies by fasting when you can get nothing to eat. (Laughter.) I think that will commend itself to the most ascetic of the present company. (Laughter.) The other, with regard to drinking, is never to drink except on a festival, but with the Monks of the Screw it was to be a festival all the year round. (Laughter and applause.) Now, as St Patrick has made such a good rule, his memory deserves to be respected. If he were alive I would ask you to drink the toast with all the honours, but unfortunately he is not alive if he ever was alive, and we must honour the toast in a different manner. I would ask you to drink this toast with all becoming and fitting reverence, in solemn silence.

The grave injunction of the proposer put the company in a fitting state of mind for honouring the shade of St. Patrick, and with all due solemnity they rose slowly and in silence; but the band, not liking to see the banquet take such a grave turn, struck up "St. Patrick's Day" in its liveliest style, which of course Irishmen can never resist.

Dr. Dallas then in a lengthy speech proposed "The Emerald Isle." These dinners, instead of making them hostile to their English and Scotch friends, would, he hoped, tend to make them more Irish, to make Irishmen stand together, aid one another, and keep shoulder to shoulder, and remind them that besides their duties as citizens, there was another and a higher duty to the land that gave them birth—(applause)—to elevate the character of their country, and to make the name of Irishman a synonym for truth, integrity, and honour. (Applause.) Dr. Dallas then spoke at some length on the qualities of the Irish character and the distinguished Irishmen who had held high positions in this country.

Captain Henry, who was received with loud applause, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—It is quite an unexpected pleasure to me to have the honour of returning thanks for the "Emerald Isle." I really sincerely wish that I had had a little notice of this honour, because I should have tried to do justice to it. (Voices—You will do justice to it.) Dr. Dallas has gone so fully into the subject, and has no doubt said so much on the good qualities of Irishmen, that really there is little more for me to say. I have visited all parts of the world, and for fine rivers, magnificent lakes, superb mountains, eloquent men, and lovely women, there is no place like old Ireland. (Applause.) Therefore I thank you sincerely for the very cordial way in which you have drunk this toast of the Emerald Isle. (Applause.)

Mr. Farran (barrister) then proposed "The Ladies," speaking highly of the charms of the fair sex, particularly, of course of those of the West.

Band—"Believe me if all those endearing young charms."

Captain Walshe responded.

The Chairman here sang an Irish song.

Captain Filgate—It has fallen to my lot to propose the next toast on our list—that of the Judges and Bar. This is, I think, a toast which at all times ought to be received by Irishmen with the most hearty cordiality. (Applause.) Ireland has produced her soldiers, her sailors, her divines, and her men of letters,—many of them remarkable and not a few of them, I may say, illustrious; but it is with the members of her bench and her bar that the history of the country itself is most intimately bound up during the last hundred years. (Applause.) Scott, Gratten, Wolfe, FitzGibbons, Tolar, Curran, Plunkett, and O'Connell,—all of them either members of the Irish bench or the Irish bar—are names which stand out like landmarks in history during that period, and names that an Irishman can remember with no feeling but pride. (Applause.) And Lord Cairns, the predecessor on the Woolsack of the present High Chancellor, educated at the University of Dublin, is a man whose powerful intellect and transcendant abilities have placed him in a high position at the earliest age—the youngest Chancellor England has seen since the days of Thurlow. (Applause.) And here, in Bombay, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that both upon the bench and at the bar Irish talent is most ably and most prominently represented. (Applause.) We had been in hopes to have had the pleasure of seeing some of the Judges of the High Court here this evening, and should have been delighted to see them amongst us and to bid them a thousand welcomes; I am glad that in their absence the task of responding to this toast has fallen to an Irishman, and I think I may therefore say into good hands. (Loud applause.) With these few remarks I give you the toast of "The Bench and Bar," and with it I couple the name of Mr. O'Leary, and call upon you to drink it with the Hibernian heartiness which it deserves. (Applause.)

Band—"The Groves of Blarney."

Mr. O'Leary, Judge of the Small Cause Court, replied.

Captain Henry, in proposing the "Civil Service," said that service had, he believed, conferred upon this country the greatest blessings which it was possible for any men to confer upon their fellow creatures. The English middle classes especially ought to be proud of this service, for it was principally from these classes that its members came, many of whom had risen to the highest ranks in society. And he thought that they could point to a few Irish members of that service who had particularly distinguished themselves as very eminent and able Governors and administrators. He might mention particulary Sir Robert Montgomery and Sir John Lawrence, the late Governor General. And now they might with confidence look forward to a still greater number of brilliant men coming forward to join the service, as it had now been opened to any man who can come forward and compete with his fellowmen in the trial of life. With these remarks he would ask them to drink to the "Civil Service of India."

Band—"No Irish need Apply."

Mr. W. Wedderburn, acting Registrar of the High Court—Owing to the unexpected absence of the distinguished gentleman who was so feelingly alluded to in connection with municipal rates, it has fallen to me to return thanks. I feel very much the privilege which has fallen to my lot, especially after hearing the kind remarks which have just been made by Captain Henry. I value the privilege of belonging to the service towards which you all feel so kindly, and I am sure that it is the case that many illustrious Irishmen belong to this service. But in all human institutions there are defects—everything is imperfect more or less—and my own belief is that there are not enough Irishmen in the Civil Service. (Enthusiastic applause.) I was not acquainted with the air which has just been played, but I notice it is named "No Irish need Apply." To that I attribute the absence of enough Irishmen. It was the national modesty which hitherto prevented them from coming forward. (Laughter and applause.) I am thankful to say that this motive has now been removed, for now admission to the service is not a matter of favour, but of merit, and I know that the Irishmen are coming forward and taking their proper place in the Indian Civil Service. I therefore return you my most sincere thanks on behalf of the Civil Service for the kind way in which you have drunk this toast, and I am sure India in general, and the Civil Service in particular, will be grateful to Ireland the more she sends to this country her genial sons and her lovely daughters. (Applause.)

Lieutenant Carew, late Indian Navy, proposed "The Merchants," remarking that in all parts of the world the British merchant was to be found as the pioneer of civilization and wherever he was met, he might be depended upon for hospitality.

Band—"The Girl I left behind Me."

Mr. Lord (of Lyon Brothers & Co.) responded.

Dr. Joynt next proposed "The Guests." Allusion, he said, had been made to their variousnational characteristics, and as this allsion was being made, it had struck him that whilst the national characteristics, like the colours of the spectrum, afforded matter for curious investigation by the philosopher, just as these colours were beautiful, not in their glaring contrast, but in their combined harmony forming the light to illumine their paths, so the blending of their varied national characteristics could alone affect the great object of their being, the progress of their race (Applause.) He would ask them to express their welcome to their guests, and for himself he had to wish that they would meet on many anniversaries of this occasion. (Applause.)

The Band—"Cruiskeen Lawn."

Mr. J. M. Maclean, who was received with applause, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I take it as a great honour that I have been asked to return thanks this evening for the guests who have been invited to this the first banquet held on St. Patrick's Day in Bombay. I heard one of the gentlemen who spoke this evening complaining that a number of English and Scotch gentlemen in Bombay have stood aloof from this festival, perhaps not being able to accept the invitations which had been sent to them. I really think that is very unreasonable; I don't know what he would have. Looking round this table I see a very large number of splendid specimens of what an eccentric writer on Ethnology called "the spatula-fingered Saxon." You will find him here as strong and powerful as he generally is in all parts of the world he goes to. At most of these public dinners you find that the guests are in a minority, or at least do not outnumber the hosts; but looking round me to-night I see that we number two to one of the hosts, and I think that fact will suffice to show the boundless nature of Irish hospitality. (Applause.) I cannot plead the excuse for a bad speech that some other gentlemen have made this evening, that I only got an intimation when I came into the room; for the secretary was good enough to send me previous word. Well, the first thing a man does when he is told he has to make a speech is to ascertain what it is possible for him to say on the subject. Speech-making is very much like making punch, the first thing you have to do is to find the materials. Luckily for me I have been reading lately what I regard as one of the noblest books of the day, Montalembert's "Monks of the West," and there are some passages which if it were not so late I should have much pleasure in communicating to you—(cries of "go on,")—because they seem to me to supply a reason for selecting a Scotchman to reply to this toast. I daresay you all know that there has always been a sort of intimate connection between Scotland and Ireland. (Applause.) Some of the enemies of both nations have been bold enough to say that that connection rests mainly upon the common love of whisky of both peoples; but there is a much stronger bond than that existing between them. If you look back you will find that there is a community of origin, of language, and of suffering between the two peoples, which ought to bind them more closely together. In that part of Scotland to which I am proud to say I claim to belong, in the Western Highlands, if we look back to our history we find that we are simply a race of Irish colonists. (Loud applause.) And it gave me special delight, when I found I had to speak at St. Patrick's dinner, to discover, in tracing back my origin, that my ancestors at some remote period of antiquity must have been Irish. (Applause.) Some one suggested to me this morning that I should revive that old story about St. Patrick being a Scotchman; but that is utterly exploded now. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand the man who introduced civilization and Christianity into Scotland, and whom men call the Apostle of the Caledonians—was a native of Ireland who crossed over to settle among his own people. I might adopt some of the words of the great French writer I have quoted, before, he bursts forth in admiration of the genius of the race which has common characteristics in the glens of Caledonia and in Ireland, and speaks with as much enthusiasm of their love of song and of music, as Mr. Disraeli shows when he celebrates the praise of the sweet singers of Israel—"The race" he says, "which sent forth its sons to die at the Boyne and at Culloden in defence of a hopeless cause has supplied in modern times to the armies of England their most glorious soldiers—(applause)—and has avenged its defeat on these battle-fields by perpetuating the memory of its cause in the brightest pages of poetry and romance." (Applause.) It is a very good thing for us that in our days the memory of these events can be spoken of without arousing any sort of angry passion, but simply a sentiment of pity and tenderness; and this proves that we are really becoming one great united people. (Loud applause.) Without venturing to introduce politics I do not think any man can help re-echoing the words of the present Prime Minister, that the object of any one belonging to any of the three kingdoms ought now to be to forget that he is English, Scotch, or Irish, except so far as historical reminiscences go, and to remember only that we are all citizens of a free and powerful Empire, subjects of one Queen, and bound to do our duty in advancing the interests of our common country. (Applause.) I am afraid I have tired your patience—(Cries of "no, no,")—but I will conclude by simply saying, that, as in France you see people from different provinces, the Norman, the Breton, the Gascon, and the men of Provence and Alsace, all tracing their origin to different nationalities, all ready to show the martial prowess of their fathers, and the same desire to advance in every art of peace or war, yet still glorying above all in the name of Frenchmen, so I hope that the time will come, if it has not come already, when we, none of us forgetting or being ashamed that we are Scotchmen, or Irishmen, or Welshmen, or Englishmen, may yet be proud to glory before the world, as I think most of us do now, in the name of Englishmen in that larger sense of the term in which it is applied to the whole people of the United Kingdom. (Loud applause.)

Brigadier General Stock said he had now a toast to propose which he was sure would be received with the utmost cordiality by every one, both hosts and guests—that was the health of his gallant friend Colonel Torrens—(load and prolonged cheers)—as Chairman of this dinner, as Colonel Commanding the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and as one whom they must all universally esteem. (Applause.) Colonel Torrens had often presided at meetings of this kind, and he was sure that on no occasion had he shown himself more able and worthy of his post than he had done that evening. (Applause.) The toast was drank with enthusiasm.

The Chairman (who on rising was received with loud and continued applause) in reply asked all present, brother Irishmen and guests, to accept his heartfelt thanks for the manner in which they had spoken of his poor endeavours to make St. Patrick's dinner a success.

Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary of the High Court, proposed the Vice-President, complimenting Captain Walshe on the admirable arrangements which had been made in getting up this the first St. Patrick's dinner in Bombay.

Captain Walshe, in acknowledgment, said he had been happy to do all in his power towards the success of the meeting, for he had no doubt that while they were toiling here in the East, and in the haste to get rich, such meetings as these must carry them back to the days of innocent childhood spent in their much loved Island Home far in the west, and would promote kindly feelings amongst themselves. (Applause.)

Captain Henry said he wished to propose a toast which he thought had been omitted from the list and which he was quite sure must have been omitted by mistake. He certainly thought it would be an omission at a dinner on St. Patrick's day not to toast The Press. Without the Press in England or in India it would be impossible to govern the country, because by means of the Press opinions were freely circulated amongst the people; and particularly in this country where there was no Parliament and no means of saying what they wished people to known, the only means they had of doing so was through the Press; and they were certainly indebted for the admirable, straight-forward, and honest manner in which those connected with the Press expressed the opinions and feelings of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen. (Applause). With this toast he begged to couple the name of Mr. Maclean. (Applause.)

Mr. Maclean said he rose to return thanks with some degree of regret, for he had thought some time ago that his days of returning thanks for the Press in India had gone by. At the same time he felt it a very great source of gratification for him to return thanks on behalf of the Newspaper Press of this country. He hoped he would be pardoned for saying, as one not so much on the active force of the Press at the present time, that he believed, however much India had advanced in other respects, there were very few departments in which there had been more progress made within the memory of many around this table than in the Press of India. (Applause.) It would not become him to enlarge on that subject, but he appealed to those who knew the Press in India ten or fifteen years ago to say whether it had not kept well abreast of the march of the times. (Hear, hear.) He was only sorry that the absence of other gentlemen connected with the Press more intimately than he had been for the last few years in Bombay had devolved on him the duty of replying to the toast. (Applause.)

Another couple of hours were agreeably spent, several songs by different gentlemen adding to the general mirth.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A CLERICAL DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the *Times of India* is admitting some very stupid commonplaces about back-turning, it may be well to notice them very briefly for the information of the writer of the letter alluded to. If the "Layman" who complains of his dignity being hurt sat in the choir his remedy is easy. If not, unless he will build an octagon Church it is to be feared he will often have his susceptible feelings wounded either by the clergyman or those sitting in front of him. Perhaps the Senior Chaplain will kindly have a special seat provided for him next to the Bishop's throne, when only the clerk, not the Minister, will turn his back upon him. But, as it will be in good company, should the Bishop be there too, our "Layman" will not mind it so much. Did it occur to him to search out the reason why a minister looks to the altar at certain parts of the service? Did he blame Dr. Wilson when as Dean he turned his back on the people in the Convocation to address the Chancellor, in times not so very remote? May not a Minister honour God with the people by the direction to which he turns himself, when worshipping, not the people, but, with the people, God Himself?

"Layman" must learn also to distinguish the blessing from other solemn forms of words which Ministers use. Above all, because he finds a clergyman more reverent than he expected he ought to go to the Cathedral oftener and not keep away from it altogether.

THOUGHTFUL.

[Surely this is not an ingenuous defence or vindication of a proceeding which offends "thoughtful" and simple-hearted folk. Does our correspondent mean to affirm that the Deity is only in *one place*, and that a person or prelate may turn his back to that place with propriety, except at a special moment? Really a "Thoughtful" clergyman should know that, unlike back, God is everywhere.—ED. B. G.]

## DECISION REGARDING FORGED HOONDIES.

JUDGMENT was lately given in the High Court in a suit at the instance of Dowlutram Shreeram and others, trading in Bombay, under the name and firm of Shreeram Dowlutram, by means of their moonim, Binjraj Rameurn, against Boolakeedas Khemchund, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Khemchund Moolchund, by means of his moonim, Luckmichund Lalchund. The suit was heard by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, who gave a judgment on the 11th instant, which sufficiently explains the circumstances. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee was instructed for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Muddon Schricrishnajee for the defendants.

His Lordship in giving judgment said—This was a suit for money had and received, to recover back the amount of two hoondies, one for Rs. 2,000, the other for Rs. 1,100, which had been paid by the plaintiffs to the defendant on the 24th of October 1867, and which afterwards, as the plaintiffs aver, turned out to have been forged. The plaintiffs also claimed interest on the amount at 6 per cent.

The sole issue raised was, whether the plaintiffs, under the circumstances disclosed on the evidence, were entitled to receive back the money claimed, and with interest, as demanded?

This being a matter of contract, in which both parties are Hindoos, has to be determined in this Court (under clause 29 of the old Supreme Court Charter of 1823, continued in force by clause 18 of the Letters Patent of 1862, and clause 19 of the Letters Patent of 1865) by the laws and usages of the Hindoos, or by such laws and usages as the same would have been determined if the suit had been brought and the action commenced in a native Court.

The documents on which the monies sought to be recovered in the suit were paid, were hoondies made payable to "Sha," (Sha joghè), and such hoondies differ from bills of exchange in one very material circumstance, amongst others,—that as a general rule the acceptance of the drawee is not written across them, so as thereby to give them an additional degree of mercantile credit, and to that extent makes it just to impose an additional degree of liability on the acceptor, but, as a rule, the particulars are only entered in the drawee's books. It may be added, also as a general rule, that hoondies are very frequently not presented for acceptance before they are presented for payment before, that is, they are either due or overdue. The general process is this:—The "Sha," or person who has bought or holds the hoondie, and *whose name must always be endorsed on it before it is presented*, sends one of his men to the shop of the drawee, whose killedar, after referring to the particulars of advices relating to the hoondie, which have in due course been previously entered in the "chitty nondh" (or bill book), and finding it correspond therewith, thereupon enters in the journal the particulars of the hoondie, viz., its amount, date, due date, name of "Sha" or person tendering it for acceptance, and whose name, as already intimated, is always endorsed on the hoondie.—He then returns the hoondie to the man (or servant) of the "Sha," who takes it back to the "Sha's" shop. If the day of presentation be the exact due date, the amount is paid on that very day; if the hoondie is overdue when presented, it is generally paid the next day (the reason assigned being, that unless it is presented on the actual due date—when of course its presentation is expected and provided for—the moonim, as principal of the firm, may not be in funds of the killedar to meet the amount). Payment is made by sending the amount by a man (or servant) of the drawee to the shop of the "Sha." On receiving the amount the killedar of the "Sha" writes an acknowledgment in full on the back of the hoondie and sends it back to the shop of the drawee by the servant who has brought it thence.

It may make the case clearer to state the particulars of the two hoondies in this case, and to copy the exact entry which the killedar of the plaintiffs made of them in their journal when they were presented for payment. Both hoondies are precisely in the same form, only varying in amount one (E) being for Rs. 2,000, the other (F) for Rs. 1,100. They purport to be drawn on plaintiffs' Bombay branch, "Shreeram Dowlutram, at Bombay," by one Kuntiprasad and Beharilall at Myarampore, in respect of the two sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively stated in the entry of each hoondie to have been deposited at (or paid into) the Gwalior branch of plaintiffs' firm, "Kissondas Balmookund," by one Kunyalall Jowalaprasad, merchant. Each is made *payable to "Sha"* forty-five days after the 27th August 1867. These forty-five days would expire on the 11th October 1867, but as their due date is stated to have been 14th-15th October 1867, it is to be taken that three days' grace were allowed on them. When presented for acceptance at plaintiffs' shop on 24th October 1867, each had this endorsement upon it—"This hoondie was sold by Kunyalall Joharimullprasad to Khemchund Moolchund."

Defendant's firm, by virtue of this endorsement, became the "Sha" to whom the hoondie was payable. On the 24th of October 1867, a man of defendant's Bombay branch presented the two hoondies for acceptance at the plaintiffs shop of Shreeram Dowlutram at Bombay, the drawee of the hoondies. The killedar of Shreeram Dowlutram then having satisfied himself by reference to advices on the entries in the chitty nondh that the hoondies were all right, made the following entry in his journal:—"Debited to Kissondas Balmuckondas of Luskar (the plaintiff's branch firm at Gwalior) under date 3rd Kartug Vud that is the due date of the hoondies, and in the Maroo reckoning corresponds with our 14th-15th October. Debited to your account drawn from Maharanipoor by Rantipursad Beharimull, the money haying been deposited by Kunyalall Joharimullprasad, a merchant, drawn on Bhadurva Vud 13 (27th August) at forty-five days, one for Rs. 2,000 another for Rs. 1,100. "Credited to Khemchund Moolchund (defendant the 'Sha') on Kartug Vud 13, (that is, the 25th October, the day of the presentation, being that on which being overdue, the amount of the hoondies would properly be paid) drawn on us and accepted the 12 Kartug Vud (the 24th October.)" These hoondies, when presented, were nine days overdue, and, therefore, according to rule should not have been paid till next day (25th October), on which day accordingly they were credited to defendant; but that day being one of the Dewalli holidays, and Khemchund Moolchund (defendant) the "Sha" being known to plaintiffs as a respectable shroff (so says Bhima, plaintiffs' moonim), the amount was paid on that very day.

Now, before going into what is disputed in this case, the existence viz., of a rule of the Indian law merchant that there should be a refund on hoondies made payable to "Sha" in cases where it afterwards turns out that the hoondies are forged or fraudulent, it will be convenient to advert to those points in which both parties substantially agree. And first, as to the very important point of the meaning attached in the hoondie mercantile world to the formula "payable to Sha." Now the result of the evidence on both sides as to this point, supported by the learned etymological evidence of Mr. Ballajee Pandurung, is clearly this, that "Sha" means *a responsible and respectable firm, a man of worth and substance known in the bazaar. A hoondie payable to Sha is paid on the responsibility of the Sha*. If he be not known to the drawee, enquiry is made about him and the amount of the hoondie is not paid till that enquiry is satisfactorily answered or till some one known to the drawee is found to identify him or speak to his respectability.

The reason of this, say the plaintiffs' witnesses, is that if the hoondie after having been paid to the "Sha," turns out to have been forged or lost or stolen, recourse may be had to the "Sha" to procure a refund. Not so, say the defendant's witnesses, in the case of forged hoondies—in such case there can be no refund, but we quite admit it is so in the case of lost or stolen hoondies. Thus, if the defendant's witnesses, No. 18 (defendant's Bombay moonim) says "Sha Joghe" means—payable to a responsible person; No. 21, a witness for the defendant, says "Sha Joghe" means payable to some one who is known, or if not known who can get some one to speak to his character." No. 22, another witness for the defendant (the Bombay moonim of the leading or Punch Guzeratee shroff's firm of Goculbhai Moolchund, says—"Sha Joghe" means payable to a respectable and responsible person in order that if the hoondie afterwards turns out to have been lost or stolen, then on failure to produce duplicate or triplicate, the "Sha," to whom payment has been made, must refund." This same witness added—In order that the person to whom payment has been made shall be able to refund, if occasion arises he must be a "Sha" that is a respectable or responsible person Defendant's witness, No. 24 ,the Bombay moonim of the considerable Guzerattee shroffs firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy says—"Sha" means that the person to whom the hoondie is paid must be a responsible person" No. 25, another witness of defendant, the moonim of the Guzerattee firm of Becherdass Manchund, after saying the same thing almost in the same words, gives the reason thus—"The reason of drawing hoondies payable to 'Sha' is this: that supposing the hoondie to have been *lost* or *stolen*, then on producing the duplicate to the 'Sha' he may refund it: that is why he ought to be respectable." These are all extracts from the evidence given for the defendant.

There is another point of considerable importance as to which the witnesses on both sides are agreed. It is this—a hoondie ought not to be paid by the drawee unless it has endorsed on it when presented the name of the "Sha" by whom it is presented, or rather by whom it is sent for presentation. In the case of the two hoondies with which we are concerned in this suit each bears this endorsement—"This hoondie was sold by Kunyalall Jowalapursad to Khemchund Moolchund." This endorsement defendant says was made by Kunyalall in my presence. And defendant's Bombay moonim states, as the fact is, that the endorsement is in the proper and usual form. Of the *defendant's* witness (whom alone I shall cite on this point) No. 22, the Bombay moonim of the Punch, or leading firm among Guzerattee shroffs of Goculbhai Moolchund, says"—"The hoondie is always endorsed payable to the party who presents it: if his name is not on it we should not accept it." No. 24, the Bombay moonim of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy, says—"We look at the endorsement on the hoondie, making it payable to the person who presents it for payment; if satisfied, we make payment, and in due course pay." It seems to me that this evidence strongly tends to show that the drawee of the hoondie in accepting and paying it looks very mainly to the "Sha" as responsible in case of anything afterwards going wrong with the hoondie, and that he relies on the solvency and respectability of the "Sha," as one of the principal grounds in inducing him to make payment without further enquiries.

As has already appeared by the for going extracts from the evidence, there is another important point on which the witnesses of the plaintiffs and those of the defendant substantially agree, and that is, that on certain conditions, such as first challenging the production of duplicate or triplicate, &c., the drawee who has paid the amount of a *lost* or *stolen* hoondie payable to "Sha" is entitled to a refund from the "Sha," to whom it has been mistakenly paid. But while admitting this, the defendant's witnesses with one exception (that of No. 19, Ramgopall Kiniram, moonim of the Bombay branch of a large shroff's firm having its head-quarters at Hyderabad,) strictly denies that there can be any refund on forged hoondies. On the other hand, plaintiffs' witnesses, who in length of experience and extent of business are unquestionably superior as a body to the witnesses of the defendant, declares that the case of forgery forms no exception in India to the general rules, and that it has been an immemorial custom all over India—a part of the law merchant of India—as old as the existence of shroffs and shroffing in the country, that where a hoondie "payable to 'Sha'" has been paid by the drawee to the "Sha" who presents it, and afterwards turns out to have been forged, then on discovery of the forgery and communication thereof to the "Sha" the drawee who has paid the amount of the hoondie, is entitled to have that amount refunded by the Sha, together with interest at 6 per cent. (or close upon it) from the period of the mistaken payment till that of the refund. Five of these witnesses are Marwaries and moonims of some standing of the largest Marwarie shroffs' firms in Western India—of Gunnesh Crustnajee, the leading or Punch house of Marwarrie shroffs in Bombay of Sewlall Motilall; of Hazarimull Nurseydass; of Bunsilall Amerchund; of Shreeram Dowlutram; and of the plaintiffs—each of which has passing through their Bombay branches alone some crore (or million sterling) of hoondies in the course of the year. It will be sufficient to extract from the evidence of two of the most intelligent of these witnesses,—that of No. 4, the Bombay moonim of Sewlall Motilall, and that of No. 5, the Bombay moonim of Hazarimull Nurseydass. No. 4 says.—The amount of a forged hoondie must be refunded with interest at 6 per cent (or a little under) from date of payment. The "Sha" or person to whom the money has been paid, must point out the responsible person (the drawee), and if he do not, he is responsible himself; if he do, the drawee must refund. We in every case look to the Sha, *i. e.* the person who brings the hoondie to us for payment, as the responsible party. No. 5 says—In all cases we pay on the responsibility of the "Sha." If the hoondie turns out to be forged or stolen, the "Sha" to whom the money has been paid is obliged to refund it to the person who has paid it at 6 per cent interest. This is the universally established custom throughout India among natives. It is old as shroffing: it has been the custom since shroffing came into existence. In cases where the hoondie turns out to be forged, application for duplicate, triplicate, &c., would be little more than a nugatory form, and on the evidence (See that of No. 6 and No. 10) is not to be taken as necessary, though it is necessary, and with reason, in the case of lost or stolen hoondies. In the case of forged hoondies, No. 6 and No. 10 represent that if the hoondie turns out to be forged, "Sha" has to refund even though he has been applied to for, and has produced duplicate, triplicate, unless in fact he produces the forger,—a case not very likely to arise in practice. It has been objected that the custom, as stated by plaintiffs' witness, is unreasonable, because alleged to be without limitation of time. This I take to mean without *fixed limitation* of time as for many months or many years: it is not meant (which would indeed be clearly unreasonable) that if the discovery or communication to the "Sha" of the fact of the forgery is delayed by the laches or negligence of the drawee that he can, in such case, claim a refund from the "Sha." The rule I take it as substantially sought to be established by the plaintiffs' evidence in this—that in the absence of any proof of connivance or laches on the part of the drawee, who has paid to "Sha" on presentation a hoondie drawn "Sha joghe," the drawee, on the hoondie afterwards turning out to have been a forged hoondie, is entitled to a refund from the "Sha," though an innocent and *bona fide* buyer of the hoondie, for full value, with interest at 6 per cent. from the day of payment to the day of refund, provided that the drawee has discovered the forgery as soon as, according to the usual course of business, it could be discovered, and has lost no time in communicating the fact of forgery to and in making this claim for refund upon the "Sha." Taking this to be a rule, I can see nothing unreasonable in it, as applied to Indian hoondies: and having in mind the in which the drawee of an Indian hoondie looks to and relies upon the responsibility and respectability of the "Sha" who presents it to him for payment, and as to the existence of such a rule, as a part of the law merchant of India, I think the weight of the evidence preponderates decidedly in favour of the plaintiffs.

In instances indeed of the application of the alleged existing rule to practice the evidence of both sides is very weak; no single specified and well attested instance of a refund in the case of a forged hoondie was adduced by the plaintiffs' witnesses. The moonim of the plaintiffs' Bombay branch said indeed—"I have known many instances at Delhi, Jeypore, Benares, and other places in which refund has been made on forged hoondies." But he did not give the particulars of any single case. He added the British Raj,—"Since shroffs have made objections to refund: before they used to pay as a matter of course." He did specify two instances of a refund on stolen hoondies at Calcutta; but as to stolen hoondies there is really no question at issue between the plaintiffs and the defendant the bulk of the defendants' witnesses' agreeing on this point with all the witnesses of the plaintiffs, that refund *is* the rule in the case of *stolen* hoondees. Plaintiffs, witness No. 3 gave particulars of a case of a refund on a hoondee which, on his examination in chief, he said was forged, but on cross-examination it turned out that he could not be positive whether the case was one of a forged or stolen hoondee. With reference to stolen hoondees a curious fact was illicited in the examination of plaintiffs' witnesses, viz. that the great Punch house of Guneshdass Crustnajee in Bombay had failed to refund on a *stolen* hoondee in respect of which claim had been made on them so to do. Plaintiffs' witness No. 12, Kevelchund Amerchund, who seems to be a sort of consulting manager of Guneshdass Crustnajee said, with reference to this case, that he had told Benaichund, the late Bombay moonim of Guneshdass Crustnajee (now absconded and under suspicion of having abstracted monies) that he ought to refund this amount, and that Benaichund had permission to do so, but never did. Of the witnesses for the defendant No. 12. Muggonlall Phurbhoodass, partner in the firm of Lulloobhoy Phurbhoodass, spoke very confidently to a case which had occurred about 15 years ago in which his firm had been paid by Joharimull Sewlall the amount of a hoondee for Rs. 50, which a year and a half after turned out to have been forged. A claim for refund was made by Joharimull Sewlall. A Punchayet was called at the Punch-house of Guneshdass Crustnajee. He witness, was not present at the Punch, having been only about 16 at the time, but he had always been told, and he took upon him to affirm that the decision of the Punch was *against* the refund. Of this he was sure (and in this his evidence appears correct, that no refund had ever actually been made by his firm.) To rebut this evidence an old Marwarrie, Ramnarayen Dyaram (witness No. 30), a partner in the firm of Joharimull Sewlall by whom the amount of the forged hoondee had been paid was called. He *had* been present at the Punch and swore positively that the decision of the Punch was that a refund *should* be made: to support this he produced his books which clearly showed that he had charged the amount of the payment as of the date on which it was made in his account with Lulloobhoy Phurbhoodass, but he admitted that the account had never been finally adjusted, that interest at 6 per cent. had accordingly not been computed (calculation of interest not taking place till final adjustment) and that the amount had thus not actually been paid.

Upon this evidence the fair conclusion seems to be that the decision of the Punchayet on the occasion referred to was in favour of a refund, although in fact no refund was made, and thus the instance when sifted, is in favour of the plaintiffs. It shows how imperfectly the case for the plaintiffs has been got up, that the evidence of this man Ramnarayen was not adduced in the first instance, instead of being brought in almost accidentally in contradiction of one of the defendants' witnesses. The defendants' witness No. 20, Atmaram Rajarm, mentioned with particulars, two instances in which some 5 or 6 years ago the Punch-house at Poona, of Dyaram Atmaram, the firm of the branch of the great firm of Jarrachund Atamarm, which, after a duration of some 3 centuries, fell in the late share mania, decided against a refund in the case of 2 *forged* hoondees. This evidence if it could be relied upon would be very important; but I feel clear it cannot be relied upon It has not been sifted: if it had it might turn out, as in the case deposed to by Muggonlall Phurbhoodass that the decision of the Punch was exactly the other way. The witness Atmaram Rajaram, moreover, is in the same position precisely as the defendant in this case, having been paid the amount of the two other hoondees, one for Rs. 2,000 and the other for Rs. 1,000, which, together with the 3,100 now sued for, make up the Rs. 6,100, the aggregate of the forged hoondees draw by Beharimull on Shreeram Doulutram. A refund has been claimed from him and he has been served with a notice of an action, the result of which, as he said he understood will depend on the decision in this suit.

It seems extraordinary that so few instances can be adduced of the applications of a rule said to be universal in India. The reason may be found partly in the extreme rarity of the occurrence of a forged hoondee—a rarity which is deposed to by all the witnesses for the plaintiffs and admitted by the great bulk of the witnesses for the defendant. Something also must be attributed to the absence among Hindoo shroffs of any available means of recording such cases as they arise. They have no mercantile journals or printed mercantile records of any kind: all depends on memory and though their memory for particular facts and figures bearing on their every day business is very tenacious, yet they have but limited powers of observing general facts or of bringing them out in evidence for the elucidation of a legal enquiry.

In order to supply in some degree what was wanting in this respect, the Punch-house of Guneshdass Crustnajee, on the 17th Feb. 1868, called a meeting of shroffs at which there was embodied in writing the rule for the establishment of what by a legal decision, the plaintiffs are now desirous of. It has been contended for the defendant that the writing or 'bunderbust,' drawn up at this meeting was not so much the embodiment of an old rule, as the promulgation of a new one for future guidance. In this view I cannot concur. The evidence I think clearly shows that Kavelchund Amerchund (No. 12) spoke truly in saying, "I draughted that writing so as to embody what I believe to be the old and universal rule of practice." This was the primary object, though, of course, the writing was also intended to serve the purpose of forming a guide for future practice. This writing was signed by 189 firms of Guzerathi and Marwarree shroffs in Bombay: some firms like that of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy see the evidence of witness No. 24, "may have signed the writing under compulsion because unless they did Guneshdass Crustnajee would not pay hoondees for them," but after making all reasonable reductions on this account, it still remains true that the writing has been signed by a very large number of the most influential shroffs' firms in Bombay, because it expresses their sense of what the law merchant of India, as to the point to which it relates, both has been in the past and ought to be in the future.

To revert now from consideration of the general custom to the more special facts of this particular case, does the evidence show the defendant to be an innocent and *bona fide* indorsee of these hoondees for full value? To this I answer that it clearly does and I accordingly find that he was so.

Then is the forgery sufficiently proved? It seems to me that it is: it was carried out no doubt by very extraordinary means by first intercepting the letters passing between the Gwalior Moonim and the Bombay moonim of plaintiffs' firm, next by copying out the contents of those letters accurately, adding only a passage relating to the forged hoondees for Rs. 6,100; then by transmitting the letters, with the interpolated passages thus added, to Gwalior and Bombay under the signatures—(so well imitated that had they stood alone they would have deceived even the writers themselves)—of the Bombay and Gwalior moonims respectively. The Gwalior moonim swore that the respective sums of Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 1,000, stated in the body of the hoondees to have been deposited with the Gwalior firm, were never in fact deposited there; both the Bombay and Gwalior moonim swore that the letters purporting to bear their respective signatures were forgeries: the Gwalior moonim swore that though the residue of the contents of the Gwalior letters were correct transcripts from the genuine letters, yet the interpolated passages regarding the Rs. 6,100 of hoondees, were pure fabrications; the Bombay moonim swore that in two letters, of 11th and 18th September respectively, he had answered the interpolated passages in the Gwalior letters relating to these hoondees; the Gwaliar moonim swore that he had received no letters from Bombay containing a syllable relating to these hoondees—the inference, of course, being that these two letters from Bombay which if received at Gwalior, would have led to instant detection of the fraud, had been intercepted like the rest and sent on copied, with the exception of these passages relating to the advices as to the forged hoondees. On the whole I am of opinion that the proof of forgery is reasonably and substantially sufficient.

It was urged that it was impossible such a fraud could have been carried out without the consent or connivance of some of the servants of the plaintiffs' firm; but though it may be difficult it is certainly not impossible to conceive that this may not have been so, and so tortuous and complicated are the ways of fraud in this country, that I should be very slow, without any evidence on the point, to come to the conclusion that any persons in the employ of the plaintiffs must necessarily have assisted in carrying out this elaborate scheme of roguery.

Then was the fraud of such a nature that the plaintiffs can be charged with want of due care and vigilance in being taken in by it. I think not. It is easy to be wise after the event, but I really do not see how any average set of mercantile agents could reasonably be expected to have been proof against so strange and artfully contrived a piece of deception as this. As the moonim of the plaintiffs (No. 11) said, besides the perfect resemblance of the signatures, "all the other matters (except what related to the hoondees) mentioned in the letters were real transactions—that is what took us in;" and I must say any one in the world not gifted with a quite preternatural acuteness might have been taken in in the same way.

Then have the plaintiffs been guilty of any laches in discovering or communicating to the defendants this forgery, which ought to disentitle them from recovering on this suit? Here again, I think not. These people must be judged not by our modes of doing business, but by their own mode of doing business. It is the practice, it seems, of the plaintiffs, firm and of other firms similarly situated, that one branch firm does not communicate to another branch firm the payments it has made upon hoondees in respect of which that other branch has written advice to it; but an account is sent fortnightly of all such payments and of all other incomings and outgoings, by each one of the branches to the head firm, which in the case of the plaintiffs, happens to be at Navulghur, a place some 5 or 6 days post from Bombay and as many as more from Gwalior. It was not till comparison had been made by the head moonim at Navulghur of the Gwalior and Bombay accounts that suspicion of fraud was first excited. Enquiries were then set on foot and in January 1868, the conclusion was arrived at that the hoondees were forgeries and that the firm had been made the victims of an extensive fraud. On the 25th January notice is sent by the plaintiffs' attornies to the defendant that the hoondees have been discovered to be forged documents and a refund is claimed from him. I do not think that there is any proof that the discovery of the forgery had been [illegible] stitute laches on the part of the plaintiffs.

Lastly, it is said that the claim of refund was not made in proper form. In their notice of the 25th January, indeed the plaintiffs merely announce the discovery of the forgery and claim a refund—adding expressions which show that they then entertained an opinion (which the evidence in this case shows to be wholly unfounded) that the defendant was mixed up in the fraud. But on the 4th of February 1868 (having in the meantime been informed that defendant had "bought the hoondee at Tanna, of one Kungalal Joloahi Pursad") they then require that defendant shall forthwith point out the said Kunyalall. Defendant contends, that according to plaintiffs' own evidence as to the usage, they ought to have asked him to produce a duplicate or triplicate, a demand which, if made, he would have complied with, as he had taken the precaution of obtaining a duplicate from Kunyalall when he had purchased the hoondees of him, and this duplicate defendant produced at the trial. This objection I think proceeds from a misconception of the evidence as to what is requisite in the case of a hoondee turning out to be *forged*, as distinct from stolen or lost. The substantial requisite in case of a forged hoondee is that the drawer of the forged hoondee or the person of whom the forged hoondee has been bought, should be pointed out. Thus No. 4, the moonim of Sewlall Mootilall, says:—"The Sha," that is, the person to whom the money has been paid must point out the responsible party; if he does not he is responsible himself and must pay back the money;" and the old Indore moonim of Guneshdass Crustanjee (No. 10) said—"Even if duplicate and triplicate be produced, yet if it turns out that the hoondee is a forgery still the money out to be refunded."

Now the defendant candidly admits that he has made no attempts whatever (it would very likely have been nugatory if he had) to find out Beharilall of Maharanpoor or Kunyalall Joharimul Pursad merchant. With reference to the whereabouts of Maharanipoor, which both plaintiffs' Gwalior moonim and defendant speak of vaguely as a place somewhere near Jhansi—it seems probable that it is the same place as in Allen's map of 1838 is called Mowvaneepoor, and in Allen's map of 1858, Mohumpoor, under which latter name it also appears in Thornton's Gazette as a place about 30 miles S. E. of Jhansi.

On the whole considering that the weight of the evidence is in favour of the existence of the rule of customary law set up by the plaintiffs—considering that English law does not apply to the case—considering that the forgery has been substantially proved sufficiently for the purposes of such a suit as this—and considering, lastly, that the plaintiffs have not by acts or omissions disentitled themselves from sustaining their claim.—I have come to the conclusion, though not without some difficulty and hesitation, that they are entitled to a decree, and I accordingly, on the only issue raised, record a finding on their favour and pass decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,100 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from 24th October 1867 till payments, but without costs.

## CRUISE OF THE "ALGERINE."

SEARCH FOR THE "LE MONGE"—DESTRUCTION OF PIRATICAL BOATS, ARMS, ETC.

H. B. M. gun-boat *Algerine* left Hongkong on the morning of the 11th January, with orders to search the Southern Coast of the mainland and the Coast of the Island of Hainan for any trace that might exist of H. I. M. S. *Le Monge*. It will be remembered that this latter ship left the port of Saigon on the 1st November last, for Hongkong. Up to the time of the *Algerine's* leaving here nothing had been heard of her. Lieut. Grey also received orders to examine the Coast for pirates, and destroy any he might fall in with. For that purpose a Mandarin from Kowloon was appointed to accompany him on his cruise. The *Algerine*, having called at Macao and St. John's Island, with a view of obtaining information as to the objects for which she was sent out, shaped her course for the Southern extremity of the Island of Hainan, and after a four days' run under sail arrived off Nychow, the principal town on the Coast. On Sunday morning, the 17th, nothing of the *Le Monge* was known at this place. After leaving Nychow the *Algerine* steamed along the east side of the island, touching at several places, but no trace of the French ship was found, nor were the inhabitants able to give any information on the subject.

No pirates were met with, and the unusual number of fishing junks along the Coast was strong proof that the frequent visits of the *Algerine* to this island have given a decided check to piracy along those Coasts. Having left the Coast of Hainan, Lieut. Grey called in at Quan-chow-wan, where he was informed that a fight had taken place some days previously between Mandarin junks and pirate boats, and that the latter had put out to sea. The *Algerine* then proceeded to Tun-peck, where she arrived on the 26th January. H. I. C. M. gun-boat *Tienpo* was lying at that port, and her Captain, Mons. De Longueville, informed Lieut. Grey that the French mail from Saigon had passed a boat, with the letter "M" on her bows bottom up off the entrance to the Tonquin Gulf. It is to be feared that it was all that remained of the ill-fated *Le Monge*. At Tun-peck were a number of Malays waiting passage to Macao; they stated they were the crew of the *Queen of Burmah*, and had been discharged from that ship at Yu-ling-kan Bay, Island of Hainan, the captain having put in and condemned the vessel at that port. While on the Coast a rumour reached the ship through the Chinese that a Siamese ship was at one of the anchorages. The *Queen of Burmah* was bound from Singapore to Macao, and by these discharges it appeared that the crew left her at Yu-ling-kan on the 1st December. The report of the fight which had taken place at Quan-chow-wan between pirates and Mandarin junks was here confirmed, and Captain De Longueville informed Lieut. Grey that the Coast about St. John's Island was infested with pirates, who had their head-quarters in the Island of Ton-qua, and that it was his intention to burn their villages on his return voyage. The *Algerine* left Tien peck on the 30th of January, and having called at Hui-lin-sun and Namoa, arrived off Ton-quo Island on the morning of the 2nd. Having procured a guide from a fishing junk, Lieut. Grey and a party of twelve men and one officer landed at a part of the Coast called Timah. Here they found four large piratical snake-boats drawn up on the beach, close to a hut which had evidently been lately abandoned. This was set fire to by orders of the Mandarin who accompanied the party, and while proceeding to destroy the boats a rapid and well directed fire was opened on them from some rocks about three hundred yards off. Lieut. Grey immediately directed his men to advance in skirmishing order and as they approached the pirates retreated up the mountain, which was covered with rocks and boulders. The men pursued them with great spirit, keeping up a sharp fire with their Snider rifles, but owing to the difficulties of the ground were unable to come up with them. Having destroyed the boats, the party proceeded to the village of Chunglah, which was supposed to be piratical, but on arrival there the Mandarin would not authorize its being attacked. It being then dark they returned on board the ship. Next day the same party again landed at a place called Yui-sing; here they found some snake boats and a hut which they destroyed; while doing so they were again fired on by a small party of pirates, who immediately retreated to the hills. They also released a small cargo junk with her captain, which had been captured some days previously. Lieut. Grey again landed on the 4th, with a small party, but met with no pirates. On the morning of the 5th, when getting under way to proceed to Macao, two men in a sampan hailed the ship and said they had only just escaped from the hands of pirates who had captured their junk on the north-easte side of the island. The gun-boat having arrived near the place indicated, Lieut. Grey, accompanied by two officers and sixteen men proceeded on shore in the junk they had released some days before. On nearing the shore they observed the junk they were in search of, as also another, both of which were in the hands of pirates, who abandoned them immediately they saw the party approach. Having brought the junk to an anchor and leaving one officer and four men in charge of her, Lieut. Grey, with the remainder of his party, pursued the pirates up a narrow creek where they had retreated, but owing to the shallowness of the water were obliged in a short time to return. They then boarded the junks which had been captured and found their crews down below with heavy guns placed over the hatches; having released them, and it being then dark and the tide very low, Lieut. Grey decided on remaining on board with his party during the night. Next morning they again landed and proceeded up the same creek as the night before. As they advanced they observed scouts running before them, and in a few moments a heavy and well-directed fire was opened on their front; this the men returned, and two or three of the enemy were observed to fall. The pirates then advanced on Lieut. Grey's small party, but soon retired under the quick fire from the Sniders. Some distance further up the creek they found a number of large snake boats heavily armed, which they destroyed, and then returned to the junk and proceeded on board. During those five days they destroyed five piratical huts, twelve "snake" boats, some from sixty to seventy feet long, brought away three guns, spiked six, destroyed nearly three hundred pounds of powder, brought away twenty-one muskets, four "gingalls," thirteen spears, besides a large quantity of other small arms, and liberated and gave up to their owners four junks with valuable cargoes. The work was done by the men in severe weather and under considerable difficulties, landing in a heavy surf on one occasion, and up to their waists in mud on another. During the whole time the men worked with indomitable spirit and energy, and when fired on on several occasions stood their ground coolly and firmly. —*Overland China Mail.*

## ADMIRAL ROUS AND SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY.

ADMIRAL ROUS's letter to the *Times* goes a long way (writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) to confirm us in our opinion of the wisdom of Sir Joseph Hawley's resolutions. The judgment of the gallant admiral in all matters connected with the turf is entitled to the highest respect; his experience in handicapping especially is indisputable, his personal disinterestedness unimpeachable. Having taken up a conservative position in opposition to the proposed reforms, he may be supposed to urge all that can be urged in favour of the present system. But even if we receive for facts implicitly on his authority what must, after all, be very much matter of opinion, we think we detect fatal flaws in the reasoning he builds on them. And looking at the question broadly, while we admit the force of much he says in the interests of the nation and its horses, he seems to us practically to ignore altogether the arguments of the other side. He states a good case for himself and leaves the better case of his opponents absolutely unanswered. But where, as it strikes us, he goes farthest astray is in mistaking the true mission of the body of which he is so distinguished a member, and in misinterpreting the real motive and bearing of the resolutions proposed to be introduced. Then, too, he prominently puts forward the interests of a class who are, in our opinion, deserving of no consideration whatever; and in fact the moral of his letter is that racing ought to be maintained, not as it is in theory, but as it exists in practice with all its crying abuses.

As we have said in a former article, we conceive the Jockey Club ought to be regarded as an embodiment of public opinion, as well as of wisdom and experience in racing matters; that its *raison d'être* is to give tone to the turf, and to see that a national sport is conducted to the benefit of the nation instead of the profit of the few. It is not a legislative and executive body armed with arbitrary powers to impose universal laws. Its [illegible] necessarily govern the race-courses of England, and the code it [illegible] But none the less is its moral influence really very great and none the less, even were that influence nothing at all, would the responsibility rest on it of setting at least a good example. What Sir Joseph Hawley's resolutions strike at is the system by which a body constituted professedly to promote the best interests of the turf and of our breed of thoroughbreds, actually takes under its patronage and direction the races which it is asserted, tend generally to the deterioration of that breed, to say nothing of being abominably cruel in individual cases. Admiral Rous declares, on the other hand, that all this is mistake or exaggeration, and that, of course, is the all-important initiatory question that must be settled. But then that is a question altogether apart from his theory of the responsibility of the Jockey Club, and it is a singular argument to advance, that because their power is less than it is imagined to be, they may therefore exert it indifferently for good or evil. Then the next remark we make on the letter is that it takes up the cudgels for the very class who are the bane and scandal of the sport they patronized, and who, laying themselves out to get a precarious living on the turf, are necessarily driven to all manner of disreputable dodges. We do not talk of trainers, jockeys, grooms, sporting innkeepers, *id genus omne*, who support themselves on horseflesh in one form or other. These are in their way perfectly legitimate business. So long as the turf is as popular as it is, a demand is created which they make it their trade to meet, and they follow their callings more or less honestly. We speak of the small capitalists, owners and part owners of racehorses, who live somehow by running, pulling, scratching, and nobbling; who make the turf a byword and lengthen so lamentably the odds against the gentleman who runs his animals on the square. And as to them we differ altogether from Admiral Rous, and, so far from thinking they ought to be treated with any tenderness, or have their interests consulted in the smallest degree, we should not only deny them the slightest consideration, but actually stretch a point against them when we could. Let what is right and fair be done, and if they fall in consequence, why so much the better. The very utmost they can expect is that their suppression should not be urged as an argument for the course they object to. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to whether our horses have deteriorated or not, there can be none whatever about the degeneration of the men who run them, and lay and take the odds. "Some delicacy ought to be observed in treating this subject without eliciting the opinion" of these gentlemen, writes Admiral Rous. Leave the matter alone, if you please, we say in reply, but it is worse than idle to talk of eliciting an opinion you know beforehand from men whose prosperity is bound up with the system you denounce as vicious. Admiral Rous's whole letter goes on the assumption that the turf is a trade like any other, that small capital demands quick returns, and that it is the necessity of weak capitalists to run their horses young. That is precisely what the existence of these men has steadily tended to—the very evil we desire to abate. Is it common sense to go to the man whose fortune is at stake, and whose antecedents are far from being such as to guarantee his impartiality in his own cause, and ask him how he would advise you to decide it?

On the merits of the question, Admiral Rous maintains that the running of two-year-olds in moderation and discretion is not only not prejudicial, but actually beneficial. "It is not the running of two-year-olds" that is injurious, "it is the terrible abuse." We are quite ready to concede the first part of his proposition, for the sake of arguement, so long as he couples it with the second. But his whole letter, as we say is founded on the argument that racing is become a trade, and that the sole object of an owner of race-horses is to get everything out of them he can. He adds, too, that this is only to be done by trying them very young, and running them early and often. So long as you tolerate the running of two-year-olds at all, how can you hope to draw the line between moderation and abuse? The Jockey Club cannot impose laws, it can only exert influence, and it is clear if the system is systematically abused, it is the bounden duty of a body of the sort to exert its powers in the way of discouragement. As matters stand, it does not even observe neutrality; it invites these "terrible abuses" by the offer of money prizes, and takes the regulation of the abuses under its official charge. And this is what Sir Joseph Hawley wants to get rid of. Answering the assertion that thoroughbreds have degenerated owing to the abuse of two-year-olds, Admiral Rous says, "It has crippled many, but in no way degenerated the breed." Is this conceivable? The strong horses pull through—admit that these are as good for stud purposes—the weak ones are crippled and disappear, but is there no medium between these extremes? What of the animals that are not crippled, but merely worn, weakened, and strained? "There is scarcely a stallion of any note which has not distinguished itself in two-year-old races—viz. Orlando, Stockwell, &c." Possibly: and were not these stallions marvels of strength and of constitution equal to any wear and tear? "Race-horses," Admiral Rous says, "must be broken in as yearlings, or nine out of ten would become masterly for life." Doubtless; but what is complained of is not the putting them in moderate training, but the premature severity of work involved in sending them early to the post. Nor do we think Admiral Rous is accurate when he says that "the panacea recommended by public writers to improve the speed and vigour of our racehorses" is to lengthen the courses and increase the weights. What they argue is that the shortening of the courses and lightening of the weights of the old horses is, if not a proof of the growing degeneracy of breeds, at least an inducement to breed for speed instead of stamina. Right or wrong we have confined ourselves to criticising Admiral Rous and his opinions on his own statements and deductions.

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## CITY MEN.

### II.—THE NEW MONEYED MAN.

VERY different from the old moneyed man is the new one. The one has traded on his name and gold, the other has risen by his brains or brass. In the campaign of life, the new man's strategy is sketched out by his nature. Either he plods on day by day unflagging in his perseverance, carefully making good each foot of ground he gains, in which case he may hope in his grey old age to come to poverty—as his more dashing compeers would call it. Or he sets himself to carry the confidence of City circles with a *coup de main* and *exploiter* it afterwards with a happy union of tact and audacity. If he can ony rely on his nerve and presence of mind; if he can keep his feet on the slippery ground he must tread; and his head on the giddy heights he may climb to, the event may justify the rashness of his game, and success condone the sharpness of his practice. He may place himself so high that the eyes of the many shall be dazzled by the blaze of his wealth, while the filth and the grime he has gathered in the struggle become invisible except to the few. If outspoken men recall unpleasant episodes and backbiters whisper forgotten scandals, a chorus of friends, flatterers, and parasites raises its voice to drown the calumnies, and abuse only serves to advertise his virtues by the tributes of disinterested admiration it elicits. And this is the sunny side of the new man's career. But sometimes when one of those fearful financial hurricanes comes sweeping up with slight warning, then the golden image is seen to totter on its lofty perch. The gazers rub their eyes and attribute the strange phenomenon to their fancy. All at once it nods unmistakably and slowly subsides. It crashes through the roofs of the City houses; crushes the several firms from attic to basement; bursts windbags of credit, and knocks strong boxes to shivers; buries bullion in the ruins and grinds brittle characters to powder; nay, even blackens with the dust of the wreck the best names in London if they happen to be near it at the time. And when the liquidators go to pick up the pieces and turn out the pockets, when the moral coroner comes to sit on the remains, they find no traces of pure gold in the fragments of the image: nothing but a forehead of brass and a tongue of pinchbeck; the rest is London clay, moulded out of the kennels. And that is the shadowy side of the new men's future, contemplated as a dim possibility, shrunk from in faint spasms of uneasy conscience as a possible Nemesis.

Mr. Mark Lane is a representative man of the second class. Whatever the value of the handiwork, he can boast himself absolutely self-made. For any light he volunteers to throw on them himself, the earliest antecedents of Mr. Lane are shrouded in impenetrable mystery, although generally some kind friend is there ready to lift a corner of the curtain for the benefit of the inquisitive. And since City men fell out and went to loggerheads after the convulsions of 1865, and their names became as familiar in the law courts as on 'Change, Mr. Lane has been submitted to a searching, irrelevant, and grossly personal cross-examination, and forced into favouring the public with a few chapters of his autobiography. He knew little more of his extraction than King Arthur of his, but the child was first found floating in the great sea of London life, an errand boy in a corn house in the Lane that gave him Christian name and patronymic. There he gave precocious evidence of commercial proclivities and of a boyish eye kept steadily fixed on the main chance, by anticipating the charwoman in collecting the sample sweepings of the office. At the same time he evinced the luxurious bent of his tastes by bartering the bulk of his appropriations for fancy pigeons, and devoting the balance to opening a credit with the neighbouring tart shop. His earliest rise in life was to the summit of a tall stool in the outer office, when his special gifts had begun to be appreciated. Thence he jogged on and up in the dull office routine to the satisfaction of his employers, until the managing partner of a neighbouring wine firm was fascinated by the candour with which he lied in a matter of business. This commercial Mæcenas recognized the nascent genius for deceit, and resolved to foster and profit by it. He stimulated Lane's talents, and appealed to his latent enterprise by the offer of a moderate fixed payment, supplemented by a very considerable contingent commission. The firm kept various wines and adulterations for its different customers with a sliding scale of prices that rose or fell with the intelligence or innocence of its clients. In his rare blending of dash and caution, Mr. Lane so thoroughly justified the confidence of his employers that they found it wise to accept the total of his balance sheets without too curiously scanning their items. From this period dates the commencement of Mr. Lane's independent business relations. He availed himself of his opportunities to form a connection, and all things to all men, drove a hard bargain with so much of bonhomie that the very victim who had the worst of it felt nothing but admiration. He levelled his manners up to the men he met, and if he would scarcely have passed muster at White's, his fascinations were highly thought of at Garraway's. He had an engaging way of his own that drew out confidence quietly and irresistibly as a patent corkscrew, and like a hare his eyes and ears were open by day and by night. He could make grasps at the thread of half a dozen of conversations conducted simultaneously, although only one of them was directed to his private ear; and watching for the great chance that might make him, he never suffered play or work to divert him from his purpose. In the City, more than elsewhere, knowledge is power and power money—Lane's patience was rewarded at length by the arrival of the chance and the discovery of the secret. Somewhere or somehow, he caught a suspicion of the true state of the affairs of Mr. Iscarides, popularly supposed one of the most thriving merchants in the Levent trade. An intrigue originating in some trans[illegible] consign[illegible] intimacy. Iscarides, like most of his nation, had a facile play of mind and feature, and was an actor by instinct. When he proclaimed his intention of taking Lane as a partner, and received the startled comments of his friends it was observed, however, that there was a trace of bitterness lurking about the corners of his mouth, a touch of irrepressible irritation in the shrug of his shoulders. But, in truth Lane brought to the business something that was invaluable to his partner, if not so marketable elsewhere, although his contribution to the common capital was merely a suspicion of the embarrassed state of Iscarides' affairs. And the ledger showed so heavy a balance on the wrong side, that although Lane contributed nothing more than his liability, he seemed to have brought in very much over value. But, as it turned out the bargain was a good one for both, and Lane was just the man to make it so. He had credit and he had connection, a partner tied to him hand and foot, nothing to speak of to lose and all the world before him. In the way of business he had devoted himself keenly to politics, and not Mr. Grant Duff himself took a more habitual or comprehensive survey of all that was going on in the world. It was his prescience in hearing of strange flights of locusts, troubles in the regency of Tunis, rumours of war between the Wahabees and the Imaum of Muscat, that suggested that unparalleled speculation in dates, that reduced Iscarides to a shadow while the matter was in suspense, and left the firm millionaires when they had brought it to a happy termination. So far this was all in the way of legitimate trade, and might have been embarked in by the oldest and most respectable houses. With Iscarides and Lane its objectionable feature was, that had it turned out unfavourably, they might have failed for at least twenty times more than they must have done had they never risked it. Iscarides, a nervous man, although energetic and enterprising, came out of the affair grey and aged, but once more rich, and with an unbounded veneration for his partner and master. Lane treated him in private with much affability as a junior clerk, in public with studied consideration. Neither of them were the men to insult Fortune by rising from the game just as she was beginning to smile. They extended their transactions and relations all over the world, till the argosies they chartered lay tossing in every sea, and the firm's name became a household word everywhere, from Reykiavik to [illegible]e a paulovski. They went on swelling till they [illegible] Petro- the chrysalis-like premises in the deserte[illegible] burst from everything mildewed, from the letters [illegible] court, where to the ancient glass that looked o[illegible] of the day before tombstones in the old churchya[illegible] at on the nettles and and filled the first and se[illegible]d. They fluttered out mansion in Baring-bu[illegible] ond floors of the spacious columns, its capitals [illegible] ndings, with its red marble There the vast m[illegible] and its friezes after the Parthenon. always swingi[illegible] ahogany and plate-glass doors were ment of cle[illegible] ng on their ponderous hinges. The regiduty to [illegible] rks that garrisoned the place had plenty of bre[illegible] do, and none of them were suffered to eat the [illegible] of idleness or slumber on their posts. The average pay was high, but then it fell mainly to the share of the few who had necessarily half forced themselves into the confidence of the firm. The humbler subalterns had to take what they might get, grumble at it under their breath, or go.

Meanwhile, the domestic state which Lane held at Norwood was in its way in keeping with the City splendour at Baring-buildings. In the mansion that looked across the Palace, grounds to the Knockholt Beeches, the floor of the hall was in tesselated tiles, set thick with statues that outraged alike art and anatomy; the roof blazed with fretted moresque work. He had the biggest footmen to be found anywhere, and paid them the biggest wages in consideration of their submitting to his bullying them to his heart's content before his familiar guests. His butler he spared and respected on account of his superior taste in wines; for although Lane never spent a sovereign when fifteen shillings would get him what was equally good, he knew his time was money, and never went anywhere himself while he could find vicarious labour in a cheaper market. But with all that wealth could give him, and an excellent constitution and digestion to make the most of it, Lane had by a single act of irretrievable pricipitation lastingly blighted his happiness. He had taken to his bosom a life-long sorrow that was always stinging there. In his Mark-lane days he had been tempted to speculate in matrimony among other things. The lady was good-looking, had some hundreds in hand, and more in expectation; and moreover, was on the eve of being led to the altar by the friend of Lane's who presented him to her. Mr. Lane cut in as matter of business, ousted his friend with great self-satisfaction, and secured the capital on which he hoped and intended to turn 50 per cent. Then came the Iscarides affair; the few hundreds became a bagatelle, the marriage a mistake, and the lady a burden. He thought of divorce, but her conduct was unimpeachable; of separation, but her temper was imperturbable. He dreamed of secluding her as a lunatic, surrounded with every comfort, but she could not even be proved an idiot, although he called her so a hundred times in the day. For Lane's gentlemanly demeanour being always more or less of an effort, he kept it solely for social and business purposes, and never assumed it for family use. As he could not suppress his wife, he was forced to produce her, and there she sat the death's head at his banquets, rustling in gorgeous satins, blazing in ill-matched jewels, her *h*'s tumbling all about her, her knife, fork, and spoons ingeniously diverted from their legitimate purposes; a fingerpost to mark the position he had moved up from; a link to rivet him indissolubly to the past. For Lane had made friends fast, and although generally cold-shouldered by the capitalists of the old régime. held high place among the legions of new men he could use, or who thought they could use him. Doing the honours of his table, he arranged his guests in sets that he might vary his manners with his company. He had his subalterns, who came to rest there from their somewhat grimy toils in his service, and whose flattery he could gulp down wholesale with Latour and Larose while he fought his commercial battles over again, and led up his bragging triumphs to a chorus of *Io triumphe!* He had Norwood nights—as they were called—with his equals, where, over Chateau Margaux and Chateau Lafitte, the conversation, wherever it started from, always came round to the men who succeeded and the wretches who failed. And then there were those rarer occasions, more of honour and business than pleasure, when he received the few he knew, whom position joined to wealth constrained him to reverence, and whom he looked to help him in one way or another. These parties were made the more select that he carefully excluded his intimates not caring to compromise his dignity by making them witnesses of his unusual deference. It was then the rarest vintages mounted from the depths of the cellars, and flowed round to wash down the host the reluctant guests were orced to swallow.

We talk of Lane in the past, for he is lost to ungrateful England, although to many Englishmen he was literally dear indeed. He was just concerting the transfer of the business of Iscarides and Lane to a company (limited) and expectant gudgeons were gaping for the shares, when another great house that had got the start of him in that way put up its shutters. Rusconi Brothers of Leghorn followed fast with Baggs and Bales of Liverpool, New York, and New Orleans, and then half a dozen more. Iscarides and Lane had just been a month or two behind the fair. Instead of the proposed prospectus out came a circular to creditors deploring an immense lock up of capital and a temporary inability to meet engagements, intimating books in the hands of Anditt, Balance, and Co., promising a speedy payment of 20s. in the pound, with interest at 5 per cent. Three years have elapsed since then, and the creditors have received a first and final dividend of 3½d., and Mr. Lane is musing on the vicissitudes of a merchant's life in his commodious chateau on the banks of the Loire, comforted by the presence of his French cook and the absence of his wife.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## STRAWS FOR DROWNING MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR."

SIR,—At this season of gale and wreck, where "the stormy winds do blow," in the dreary night time, and hearing them as we hug our pillows, we exclaim "God help poor souls at sea," permit me to disclose to your readers a monstrously cruel and heartless cheat systematically imposed on mariners and those who make long journeys by sea.

It concerns what in devilish mockery are "in the trade" known as "life buoys." I may mention that my attention was directed to this subject so long ago as last November twelve-month, when that memorable hurricane swept the Island of St. Thomas, and the sea in its neighbourhood causing such appalling devastation amongst the shipping thereabouts. It was my duty to describe in your columns the marvellous escape of a lad named Bailey, a ship attached to H.M.S. *Rhone*, of whose crew, numbering nearly 100, about a dozen were saved. Battling for his life in the raging waters, Bailey was so lucky as to secure a life buoy suddenly vacated by a hapless wreck-fellow who, with his body within the floating ring, was nipped off at the middle by a shark, causing the poor wretch to fling up his arms and slip through "like a bolt out of its socket," as Master Bailey graphically described it. Clinging to the precious buoy, Bailey was carried out to sea, and far out of sight and sound of land. Night came on, and quite done over with fatigue, he fell asleep, and so remained until his buoy drifted ashore, carrying him with it, and he was awoke, by the rasping of his legs against the shingle. I examined that life-buoy, and saw the fair imprint of Master Bailey's stubbly hair on the soddened, yellow-painted canvas, showing where his sleepy head had rested.

As may be easily understood, I at once conceived a high respect for life-buoys, and resolved if ever I went to sea to provide myself with one though I had no more money left than would secure me a berth in the steerage. I shouldn't have made much trouble over the purchase. In all seaport towns and in the vicinity of the principal docks, there are dozens of maritime outfitting warehouses, and all of them sell life-buoys, most of them keeping such an extensive stock of the article as to prove unmistakeably the popular faith in, and extensive demand for it. Like any other unsuspicious person, I should have asked for a life buoy, and seeing that it was properly branded "warranted cork," paid for it, and carried it away never doubting it.

How woefully I might have miscalculated will presently appear.

The opening of my eyes to the true state of the case is mainly due to a well known life-belt and buoy maker of Sunderland (Mr. R. Dixon.) Writing to me concerning loss of life at sea, he informed me that he had grave suspicions of the quality of the life-buoys manufactured in London, and supplied to the Jew slop shops. He informed me that he himself had met with life-buoys composed of the basest materials, and sent me some bits of *common rush* as a sample of the interior of one he had dissected. He further apprised me of the fact that to such an extent had this fraud been perpetrated that a very large number of seamen would have nothing to do with life-buoys, declaring that they would rather go down and have done with it, than hang in the jaws of death for a few hours with the certainty of drowning after all, becoming more apparent as the treacherous support gradually soddened, and sank under their weight.

It was scarcely to be credited that so murderous a business as my Sunderland friend hinted at could be commonly pursued, but I resolved to watch my opportunity for testing it, and just [illegible] who informed me that he was a belt and buoy maker.

We had some conversation on the subject of his trade, and then it came out, not only that Mr. Dixon's suspicions were well founded, but that he had not suspected the worst. With a candour that contrasted queerly with the villany his statements betrayed, the Shadwell operative informed me that the buoys which are all stamped "warranted corkwood," are nothing of the kind; "not one in a dozen." "You couldn't do it for the money," said my informant, "the Jews that such as we work for won't give more than three-and-six or four shillings each for 'em, and how much cork can you afford to stuff into 'em for that I'd like to know?" I asked him what he could afford to stuff into his buoys at the price, and he replied, "Cocoa fibre mostly, sometimes straw, sometimes rushes, same as what the caulkers use; anything almost does, shavings if you havn't got anything better." He appeared to think that it did not matter what the canvas covers were stuffed with so long as they were well sewn and painted. I further inquired as to where the precious goods of his manufacture might be bought, and he replied shortly, "any where." And it seemed that this was perfectly true.

The neighbourhoods of Shadwell, Ratcliff, and Poplar were visited, and at each place at a seaman's slopshop a "good life-buoy" was inquired for and bought. One was branded "warranted corkwood," one "all cork," and the third simply bore the word "warranted" they ranged in price from six shillings to seven-and-sixpence. They were all three carried home and dissected with the following results.

No. 1 ("Warranted corkwood,") when its flimsy yellow skin was slit, was discovered to consist bodily of straw, sparely covered with cork shavings for the satisfaction, it is presumed of any cautious mariner who might feel disposed to risk a like slit in his purchase so as to m[illegible]ake sure of its quality before he paid for it.

No. 2 ("warranted") was stuffed with rushes.

No. 3 ("all cork") cork chips and rushes, about twenty per [illegible] of the former and eighty of the latter.

To te[illegible] the buoyant capability of the three detected imp[illegible]stors they were placed in water, a weight of [illegible]en pounds being attached to each.

This was the result:—

"Warranted corkwood." Sank in an hour.

"Warranted." Stood the test for nearly two hours and then succumbed.

"All cork," floated for four hours, and then sank from view.

Here is a pretty revelation! In our inbred love for the sea and all that pertains to it, in this, more than in any other direction do our sympathy and charity extend. An appeal for funds to float a life-boat on any dangerous coast is seldom or never made in vain. We have hearty despising for all "crimps" and "long shore" sharks, who prey on the seamen and fleece him of his hard earnings, more than all. Of all men, none is so utterly abhorred as the "wrecker," the cold blooded villain who by means of false lights and signals betrays a vessel to certain destruction for the sake of such plunder as the shattered hulk and the bodies of drowned men may yield. What, then, must be our opinion of the man who, for the sake of an extra profit of half-a-crown, consigns a fellow-creature to the lingering torture of death by gradual drowning? To be sure it may often happen that, cast on the face of the wilderness of water, the possessor of a life-buoy deserving the name may in the end be worse off than the man who has no such hope left him out of the wreck of his ship, and "goes down, and have done with it;" but who since this wretched imposture began, may reckon the instances of desperate hope all unexpectedly mocked to death, of life lost that would have been saved had the promise that the treacherous buoy held out but proved true? Nay, how many men, and women too—emigrant mothers bearing up their little children in the fathomless waters—have been cheated out of their lives by abandoning the spar or plank for the more hopeful-looking ring of stuffed canvas, "warranted solid corkwood," but which is no more than straw and rags, and soddens and sinks, dragging the clingers with it?

JAMES GREENWOOD.

---

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

## BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills.......................... 7 per cent.

| | Not exceeding 60 Days. | Exceeding 60 Days. |
|---|---|---|
| On Private Bills and Notes | 10 per cent. | 11 per cent. |
| On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares | 7 per cent. | 8 per cent. |
| INTEREST. | | |
| On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares | 7 per cent. | 8 per cent. |
| On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods | 10 do. | 11 do. |
| On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit | 8 do. | 9 do. |

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £3,200,000 |
| Paid up Capital | 3,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).
Bourbon (Reunion).
Calcutta.
Saigon.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
,, IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
,, ,, .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight | above £50 | 2s. 0 1/8d. | per Rupee |
| ,, 4 | do. | 1s. 11 15/16d. | ,, |
| ,, 3 | do. | 1s. 11 13/16d. | ,, |
| ,, 2 | do. | 1s. 11¾d. | ,, |
| ,, 1 | do. | 1s. 11 11/16d. | ,, |
| On demand | | 1s. 11 5/8d. | ,, |
| On Scotland | do. | 1s. 11 9/16d. | ,, |
| On Ireland | do. | | |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight | | | |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 months | 6 per cent. |
| 6 do. | 5 ,, |
| 3 do. | 3 ,, |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the 2nd Edition of Mr. Shapoorjee Edulјee's Gujarati and English Dictionary. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Steel and Files.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, aily expected and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built fou-rseated open Carriage with lamps and pole by Laurie and Marner.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham by Corden and Sons.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham with lamps and shaft.

Just Landed.

Two first class Clarence, by Laurie and Marner and Thorn.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.

A second-hand Cab Buggy on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with Lamps and Shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

1 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked.

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
10th March, 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—All persons afflicted with bad legs, sores, ulcers, and skin diseases, who, from want of means or other reasons, cannot avail themselves of surgical treatment, may be relieved from their complaints by using Holloway's purifying, soothing, and healing remedies. In every outward ailment this wonderful Ointment brings about the most beneficial results, by checking inflammations, cleansing ulcerations, and restoring soundness. Internal pains, rheumatic and gouty tortures, enlarged joints, scrofulous swellings, and contracted sinews, may be overcome by diligently rubbing this cooling unguent into the skin. In all maladies of unusual severity or excessive duration the Pills should be taken, to root out the last seeds of the disorder, and so hasten the desired cure.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.
Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.
Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.
Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.
Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

J. & C. WHITE'S

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

| | | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine | per doz. | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use | ,, | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand | ,, | 30 0 | 33 0 |
| MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine | ,, | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine | ,, | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown | ,, | 44 0 | 48 0 |

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR CLEANING GLOVES,

and renovating textile fabrics, the most useful preparation is

MACDOUGALL'S ETHERODYNE.

It is free from all objections attending the use of ordinary detergents, imparts a fragrant perfume, and by its solvent power removes instantly Grease, Oil, Wax, Paint, Tar, and all other oleaginous or resinous stains from substances of every description. It is also a valuable preservative of clothing and other fabrics from the ravages of Moths and all other insects. Be careful to ask for

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| MACDOUGALL'S Etherodyne in bottles at | 0 12 | 1 0 |

of the

SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
for
MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China. And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.

REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
,, The National Bank of India.

SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

| Age. | CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs. | as. | p. | Monthly. Rs. | as. | p. | MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs. | as. | p. | Monthly. Rs. | as. | p. | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 20 |
| 30 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 30 |
| 40 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 40 |
| 50 | 29 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 50 |
| 60 | 41 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 60 |

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

| Age. | CIVIL. 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. | MILITARY. 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 35 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 45 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 55 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 |

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.—The above Office having been re-formed, with its head-quarters in London, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 26, Austin Friars, as Secretaries, the undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpoo
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
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N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

INFANTS' FOOD
as used in
THE ROYAL NURSERIES
and recommended by
DRS. HASSALL AND LANCASTER
and
BARON VON LIEBIG
prepared only by
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Sold in sealed tins | As. 12 | Re. 1 |

by the
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
for India,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.

by the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
OF COGNAC,

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| COGNAC, Old, per dozen | 18 0 | 21 0 |

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.
M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.
N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

HYDROMETERS.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| SYKES' best gilt, excise pattern, with slide rule and thermometer, in mahogany case; with book of table and glass jar complete | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| TWADDLE'S graduated for 75 deg., in mahogany case | 10 8 | 12 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STOUTS
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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of IRON SHEETS.

This Day, Friday, the 19th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Carnac Bunder:—
160 bundles of iron sheets.
40 plates iron.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 19th March, 1869.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 5th proximo, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the property of an Officer leaving the Presidency, consisting of plate, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, blackwood furniture, a large musical box, a case of amputating instruments nearly new, a rosewood cottage pianoforte, books, table cutlery, cooking utensils, and a variety of sundries. The full particulars will appear hereafter.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 19th March 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of JAVA PLANKS.

This Day, Friday, the 19th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Elphinstone Bunder on account of the concerned—
18,400 Java planks 10 by 9 8 by 1.
4,200 do. do. 16 by 9 by 1½.
660 do. do. 16 by 9 by 3.
1,100 do. do. 16 by 9 by 2.
Landed ex "Atit Rahman" from Penang.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 22nd instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
16 cases large grind stones mounted upon iron stands suitable for mechanics, workshops, &c.
1 do. best German hones for sharpening fine edge tools, razors, &c.
2 do. enamelled bird cages of various designs.
1 do. of steel pens in fancy boxes.
1 do. diamond leather.
On account of the underwriters—
B C S & C ½—7 cases lamatta.
E H M 2/5—4 do. do., damaged by fire, landed ex "Sumatra."
On account and risk of the Indentor Hassunally Heptoola—
W—H H—L -1-6—6 cases each 25 dozens 26 in. common cane and steel frame umbrellas ex "Baringa," from Liverpool.

SALE of HAY.

On Tuesday, the 1st April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the spot where it stands.

A stock of hay situated at Parell, said to contain 8,50,000 bundles, This hay is of superior quality.

Bombay, 19th March, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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